

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 11.

INCREASED MEAT RATES SUSPENDED.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Thursday announced the suspension until July 13 of the proposed increased freight rates on livestock and meats from Chicago to certain territory in the East, which the railroads expected to put into effect on March 15. This action follows the hearings which were held in Washington on March 5, and means that the old rates will prevail until July 13, or until the controversy is definitely settled by a formal decision.

It is not likely that a decision can be reached before July 13, in which case another postponement to the maximum of an additional six months could be ordered.

As the trade knows, the railroads proposed increased rates on livestock, dressed beef and packinghouse products, in carloads, from Chicago, Mississippi River crossings and other points in Central Freight Association territory, to Eastern seaboard and interior Eastern points, including Buffalo, Erie and Pittsburgh, and also provided for certain increases in carload minimum weights on livestock.

The situation, in cents per 100 pounds, is as follows:

	Present Rates.	Proposed Rates.
Packinghouse products	31.5	33
Cattle	29.4	33
Dressed beef	47.3	47.5

The present and the proposed minimum weights are:

	Present Weights. Lbs.	Proposed Weights. Lbs.
Cattle	20,000	21,000
Hogs, single deck cars....	16,000	17,000
Calves, sheep and goats, double deck cars.....	18,000	22,000
Calves, single deck cars....	14,000	17,000

This decision refers to rates affecting only certain Eastern territory. Another case affecting a proposed general increase in all rates to the East, and involving a much greater added burden of expense to the trade, is still in the hands of the Commission for decision.

Advances in the rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products shipped in peddler cars from St. Louis and other packinghouse points to interstate points were further suspended from March 30 until September 30. These advances were originally suspended from last November 30 and subsequent dates, but the Commission has not had time within which to complete its investigation into their reasonableness. Increased rates on refrigerator cars not re-iced were also suspended.

NEW FOOT AND MOUTH QUARANTINE RULES

Government Revises Regulations to Meet All Possible Conditions

The Secretary of Agriculture at Washington this week issued a complete new set of quarantine regulations to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease. These regulations became effective on Monday, March 8, and supersede all other orders of the Department on this point.

The new regulations are very complete and also very complicated. They cover the shipment and handling of livestock in every conceivable way, also the shipment of hides, hay, fodder, etc. They interest the meat trade especially in view of the interruption of slaughtering and meat traffic caused by the quarantine, which has been acute in many cases, and which has caused great damage and loss to the trade in many instances. The new regulations apparently endeavor to obviate these difficulties so far as possible by providing for shipment of animals for slaughter under as liberal conditions as possible.

Various sorts of areas are defined, concerning which the regulations are more or less severe, according to the conditions existing. These areas are defined as follows:

(a) Quarantined area: Any State or any portion thereof quarantined for foot-and-mouth disease in livestock.

(b) Closed area: Those portions of the quarantined area into which the interstate movement of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine is permitted, for immediate slaughter only, and from which the interstate and foreign movement of such animals is absolutely prohibited, and the movement of the dressed carcasses of such animals, the hides, skins, wool, hair, horns, or hoofs of such animals, and of hay, straw, similar fodder, manure, litter, or bags or similar containers which have been used for stock feed is restricted.

(c) Exposed area: Those portions of the quarantined area from which the interstate movement of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine is permitted for immediate slaughter after inspection and certification, and into which such animals may be moved for any purpose, also from which the interstate and foreign movement of the dressed carcasses of such animals, the hides, skins, wool, hair, horns, or hoofs of such animals, and of hay, straw, or similar fodder, manure, litter, or bags or similar containers which have been used for stock feed, is restricted.

(d) Modified area: Those portions of the quarantined area from which the interstate movement of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine is permitted for immediate slaughter without inspection, to points in the quarantined area, and into which such animals

may be moved for any purpose, also from which the interstate and foreign movement of the dressed carcasses of such animals, the hides, skins, wool, hair, horns, and hoofs of such animals, and of hay, straw, or similar fodder, manure, litter, or bags or similar containers which have been used for stock feed is permitted without any restrictions whatever.

(e) Restricted area: Those portions of the quarantined area from which the interstate and foreign movement of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine is permitted for immediate slaughter, to points in the free and closed area, or for any purpose to any point in the quarantined area other than in the closed area, and into which such animals may be moved for any purpose; also from which the interstate and foreign movement of the dressed carcasses of such animals, the hides, skins, wool, hair, horns, and hoofs of such animals, and of hay, straw, or similar fodder, manure, litter, or bags or similar containers which have been used for stock feed, is permitted without any restrictions whatever.

(f) Free area: Those States or portions thereof which are not quarantined for foot-and-mouth disease.

The quarantined areas include the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Closed, exposed, modified, restricted and free areas are defined in each State. The description of these areas is too lengthy for reproduction here.

General regulations are provided governing the shipment of livestock during the quarantine for purposes of slaughter and otherwise. They are very important to packers as well as livestock men, and should be studied carefully. They are as follows:

General Quarantine Regulations.

1. During the existence of the quarantine the shipment, transportation, movement, trailing, or driving of cattle, sheep, or other ruminants, and swine, from any point in the area herein quarantined to any other State, whether in the area herein quarantined or not, to any Territory, the District of Columbia, or any foreign country is prohibited, except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

2. The shipment, transportation, or movement for immediate slaughter only, without inspection, of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine from the modified area to market centers or abattoirs in any other State or part of a State within the quarantined area is permitted subject to State restrictions at destination: Provided, however, That when livestock are so shipped, transported, or

moved they shall be subject to inspection at destination at establishments at which Federal, State or municipal veterinary ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection is maintained. When such shipments of livestock are unloaded en route within the quarantined area for purposes of rest, water and feed, or at destination, such unloading shall be into pens or yards which have been specially cleaned and disinfected and set aside for livestock shipped without inspection from counties of the quarantined area on which the quarantine has been modified and from the exposed counties where shipment is permitted after inspection and certification.

3. (a) Cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine in the exposed area may, after inspection and certification by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the point of

origin, be shipped, transported, or moved, for immediate slaughter only, to points in any other State or part of a State in the quarantined area, subject to State restrictions at destination, and such livestock may be disposed of in the same manner as provided for livestock from the modified area: Provided, however, That when livestock are so shipped, transported, or moved they shall be subject to inspection at destination at establishments at which Federal, State, or municipal veterinary ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection is maintained. When such livestock are unloaded en route within the quarantined area for purposes of rest, water and feed, or at destination, such unloading shall be into pens or yards which have been specially cleaned and disinfected and set aside for

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FACTS ABOUT THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

World History of the Dreaded Livestock Scourge

By Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief, and Dr. J. R. Mohler, Assistant Chief, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.*

Like a bomb from an aeroplane the 1914 outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease was precipitated upon the livestock industry of the United States with almost an explosion-like effect. How it was introduced, or whence it came remains as deep a mystery today as at the beginning of the outbreak, although many suggestive clues have been thoroughly investigated and disproved. Theory after theory has been exploded, and there remains but two lines of investigation to be completed before we exhaust all evidence at present available relative to the introduction of the disease.

It would be useless to go into the history of these negative investigations, but suffice it to say that the Department has traced the possible origin of the disease all the way from imported biological serums and antitoxins to irresponsible stories which indicated that infection had been accidentally brought to this country by Belgium refugees in the vicinity of Niles, or had been intentionally disseminated by men equipped with hypodermic syringes, hoping to interfere with the exportation of meat to the warring nations in Europe.

It seems probable that the first appearance of the disease in this outbreak was among the hogs of a farmer living two miles west of Niles, Mich., about the middle of August, 1914. These hogs had never been vaccinated for hog-cholera, nor fed on milk from any creamery, as the owner separated the milk from his own cows on the premises.

Three possibilities as to the method of their infection have been developed. The first is in connection with the return of the farmer's wife from a visit to New Orleans where her granddaughter had been recently vaccinated against smallpox. This possibility is rather remote, but is nevertheless under investigation at present.

The second is in connection with the purchase by the farmer of merchandise from a Chicago firm, including two pairs of lisle gloves imported from Germany. The paper used in packing and wrapping these goods was thrown into the hog lot about ten days before the hogs began to show the disease which subsequently proved to be foot-and-mouth disease.

The third possibility is in connection with the stealing of chickens from the farm a

short time before the appearance of the affection among the hogs. The farmer suspected that the chickens were stolen by foreigners employed in a neighboring tannery, though he has no evidence upon which to base this suspicion. He thought that possibly the disease may have been brought to his premises by one of these suspected men, who might have become contaminated with the virus from some imported article used in the tannery. Diligent inquiry has been made at this tannery, and it is evident that imported hides can not be even remotely incriminated, as the last importation was made more than eighteen months before the outbreak.

The plausibility of the above suggestion, however, lies in the fact that certain tanning materials are imported in large quantities monthly from Argentina and Japan, where foot-and-mouth disease constantly prevails. These products are brought into the tannery covered with matting or small burlap bags, which articles are frequently taken home by the tannery employees for household purposes. Our investigations along this line are still in progress, but thus far without definite results.

Story of the Spread of the Disease.

Within two weeks after the first hogs became sick, the disease spread to the cattle on the premises, and simultaneously the cattle belonging to a neighbor developed peculiar symptoms. Each of the farmers called in a different local practitioner, one of whom several days later notified the State authorities of the conditions present, and requested assistance. The first information that reached Washington was a telegram from an assistant inspector at Detroit on September 3, stating he intended to visit Niles, Mich., to investigate a possible outbreak of apthous fever at the request of the State Veterinarian. The following day a telegram was received stating that no foot-and-mouth disease in Niles, Mich. Characteristic lesions of necrotic stomatitis present.

On September 4 a letter confirming the telegram was sent to Washington, which contained a very good description of the retrogressive character of the pathological lesions in the two herds of cattle, but this description could be applied to a number of conditions in no way related to foot-and-mouth disease. It was stated that the ulcers had been replaced by new tissue, and the external ulcers about the lips and feet exhibited the scab formation characteristic of lip-and-leg ulceration with new epithelium replacing the granulating surfaces.

Not a suspicion was incorporated in either telegram or letter. Had more attention been

given to the history of the disease, and less consideration given to pathological phraseology, or had the statements been made of existing conditions to the effect that 45 of the 50 cows in one herd, and 20 of the 21 cattle in the other herd were affected with these peculiar lesions, some suggestion of the character of the infection would have been implied.

Nothing further was heard from the disease in Michigan until the afternoon of October 10, when a letter arrived from the inspector in charge of the Detroit force, to the effect that the disease had spread during the interval from the original two herds to six additional herds in the neighborhood. While this letter contained reasons why the lesions resembled foot-and-mouth disease, and other reasons why they did not, nevertheless the history of the various herds was so completely described that no affection other than foot-and-mouth disease could suggest itself.

Therefore, Dr. Eichhorn was sent on the next train to investigate and report. The three specimens from the lesions of the affected animals, forwarded in glycerine, were turned over to Dr. Mohler, who immediately proceeded to the experiment station at Bethesda, Md., and that evening inoculated three calves, each receiving an intravenous injection, as well as inoculation of the dental pad.

On October 12, Dr. Eichhorn wired: "Clinical diagnosis positive. Advisable Mohler leave tonight via Buffalo directly to Niles." The following reply was sent by Dr. Melvin: "Calves inoculated with Schaffter specimens being closely observed by Mohler. If don't develop symptoms next forty-eight hours Mohler will leave for Niles. You should inoculate calf to confirm diagnosis." On the same date, October 12, the State Veterinarian of Michigan was sent the following telegram: "Advisable that farms where animals now show symptoms of foot-and-mouth disease be placed in temporary quarantine until time for experiments on other animals."

As inoculated calves showed no lesions within the forty-eight hours mentioned, Dr. Mohler was directed to proceed to Niles to confirm the diagnosis, and took with him Dr. Houck who was to be left in charge of the eradication work, as well as Drs. Gallagher and Smith of Washington. They arrived at Niles at 6:30 p. m. on October 15, and immediately were piloted by Dr. Eichhorn in an automobile to see some of the infected animals.

By means of a pocket flashlight, the lesions of the natural cases, as well as the calf which Dr. Eichhorn had inoculated in the meantime, were examined, and the following night telegram was immediately sent by Mohler to Washington: "Lesions of inoculated calf slight but typical. Examined tonight number infected cattle. Indisputably European disease. Reports just received indicate 39 Michigan farms infected. Seven in Indiana. Need fifteen additional men." Thus the campaign of eradication was launched.

That the glycerinated specimens were reduced in virulence was evident by the results of inoculation at Washington, for while the Eichhorn calf with only a sacrificed dental pad developed lesions of the disease in three days, the infection in the first Washington calf had a period of incubation of seven days, the second case nine days, while the third calf never developed any symptoms whatsoever. In this connection, it should be remembered that the intravenous inoculation of foot-and-mouth disease virus is supposed to be the most rapid and certain method of inoculation with a period of incubation of from six hours to five days. The virus of the disease at the beginning was evidently low in virulence, and the dissemination of the infection was consequently very slow as indicated by the small number of herds to which the disease had spread from August to October.

The First Government Quarantine Order.

During the forty-eight hours following the confirmation of the diagnosis, much scouting was done to ascertain approximately the boundaries of the infection, and as a result

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*Read before the eighteenth annual meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association.

WAR MAKES MEAT PRICES HIGH IN AUSTRALIA

One State Government May Seize All Meat for Army Purposes

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, February 5, 1915.

Meat consumers in all parts of Australia have been in a ferment over the extraordinary prices for meat, especially beef, ruling since the beginning of the war. The effects of the war are not sufficient to account for this; a combination of circumstances has arisen. One of these is the bad season experienced and the small quantity of prime stock reaching the markets.

The pinch has been felt in all the States, but most noise has been made in New South Wales. The reason of this is the small number of prime beef cattle reaching the saleyards of the capital of that State. This arises from the increased number of meat works, including the American works, operating in Queensland—the cattle-supplying State.

In other days the prices offered by the meat works for stock were low. A butcher told me the other day that a few years ago he had a contract to serve fully-dressed beef at 10s. 6d. per 100 lbs. On the hoof it was recently sold in the Brisbane yards at 46s. per 100 lbs. Of course, the latter price was quite abnormal, but the regular price is now accepted at about 34s.

The shortage in the Sydney markets is reflected in the Brisbane markets also, and beef has gone up to such fabulous prices that rump steak was officially quoted by the Government board fixing prices at 10d. per lb. It has since been reduced to 8½d. Other prices have been fixed accordingly.

The high prices have given rise to the usual crop of complaints, theories and suggestions. It is regarded as ridiculous in a beef-raising State that prices should soar so high, even admitting war conditions. There have been interested politicians, including Mr. Sharpe, M. P., of "unborn-calves-bonus" fame, who credit the operations of the American packers with all this tribulation. But the results of the investigation by the Royal Commission, which ridiculed the idea of a "beef trust," are too recent for much weight to be given to these suggestions.

Meat Prices Fixed by the Government.

As an instance of high prices it may be mentioned that one animal in the Brisbane yards rose to £25 5s., which was equal to 8d. per lb. on the hoof. The average was 6d. per lb. The cause of this sharp rise was the action of the export buyers operating in competition with the local butchers. The former usually go into the field and buy on the property and not in the open market.

The prices now fixed for retail trade by action of the Queensland Government are 8½d. per lb. for rump steak; sirloin, 7d.; beef steak, 6d.; corned beef, 6½d., and other lines correspondingly. The retail prices in New South Wales are considerably higher.

The high prices for beef have brought a fierce light to bear on the possibilities of the future. It would appear that before cattle became such a good proposition the speying of cows so as to fatten them was extensively practiced, with the result that the number of breeders was greatly reduced.

Emphasis has been laid on the number of immature cattle slaughtered. It must be remembered that in Australia cattle are fat-

tened on the natural grasses, and that while in your country a two-year-old steer would be a good proposition, in this country an animal has not reached maturity or anything near it at two years.

In New South Wales the Government caused special inquiries to be made concerning the destruction of calves, with the result that it was reported by an officer that power should be taken to prevent the slaughter of female stock until they reached a certain age. It was said that fully 50 per cent. of heifer calves were slaughtered for food.

Livestock Owners Only Ones to Benefit.

The only men satisfied with the present position in Australia are the cattle-owners. The firm price of sheep is some consolation to sheep-owners also, the drop in wool having been a severe blow to a country that raises only merino wool.

A witness before the commission appointed by the New South Wales government to control the prices of goods at retail told the commission that he was supplying the British Government with meat and that the price in his contracts was nearly double that of recent years. The price of tinned meats had gone up enormously and stood at about 1s. a lb. in London. "Australian meat is now commanding the markets, whereas a few years ago American meat ruled it," Mr. C. F. Tindal, who gave this evidence, declared.

Another witness contended that the high prices of beef were entirely due to the war. All that could be got from Australia was wanted. He stated that the British Government had just let a contract for the supply of 35,000 tons of beef per month from South America, and a cable had just come to hand asking for quotations as to mutton. The increase was due to the war entirely, and as soon as the war ended there would be a slump in prices.

It has been suggested that American companies operating in Australia are exporting meats in unbranded tins, and that this meat may be going to the enemy through neutral countries.

A report received here of the meeting of the Bovril Australia Estates, Ltd., in London, states that the company has 116,000 head of cattle, and that much is hoped from the establishment of meat works at Darwin by Vestey Bros. The company has made an agreement with the firm to kill the whole of its cattle from the Victoria Downs station. These works will get over the difficulty of disposing of cattle in the Northern Territory, where at times of the year they are as far separated from the works on the east coast as if thousands of miles of sea divided them, no means of transport being available.

Would Prohibit Export of Hides.

A deputation of master tanners has been worrying the Federal Government about the abnormal export of hides to neutral countries, and it was suggested that export should be prohibited, as supplies of leather would run short in Australia. The matter is being inquired into. It is interesting to learn in this connection that steps are being taken to secure contracts for boots for the Russian

army and also for the use of British troops.

The meat shipments from Australia in December eclipsed all records. The total included 757,000 carcasses of mutton, 452,000 carcasses of lamb and 262,000 quarters of beef. Two-thirds of this total went forward in vessels acting as transports. The uncertainty regarding the sailings of suitable boats causes some difficulty to the export trade, and it is not known what will be the course of events.

Government Seizes All Meat for War Use.

Just as I drop this in the post to catch the mail, word comes that the Queensland Government, under the powers of the act passed at the last legislative session, has taken steps to take possession of all meat supplies in this State in the interests of the Imperial Government. The Premier has already met the managers of the works and adopted a basis for operation.

The details have not been disclosed, but it will be found that these provide for the Government to purchase all meat on hand or secured by forward delivery, i. e., cattle purchased but not killed, at a price to be agreed upon. Thereupon the Government will fix the price to be paid for cattle from time to time. It is hinted that this procedure may incidentally cheapen meat to local consumers.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the twenty-fourth in a series of articles from The National Provisioner's special correspondent in Australia, which country is the latest to be considered as a possible source of meat supplies for the United States. Since the indications have strengthened that Argentina would be unable to meet all demands of Europe and this country, Australia has been turned to as a possible solution of the problem. The National Provisioner's representative there will endeavor to keep the trade posted.]

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR MAKES MONEY.

Municipal abattoirs may be necessary in towns where the trade will not support an independent meat packing enterprise, but they are likely to be an expensive luxury unless managed with exceptional care and business sagacity. These requirements are not generally met with in political circles. It is reported that for the first time since it was established the municipal abattoir at Beaumont, Tex., last month made money for the city.

According to the report of the superintendent, there were 431 head of cattle, hogs and sheep slaughtered during the month. The expenses were \$1,025.50 and the receipts \$1,146.47, or a net gain of \$110.97.

The Ward Packing Company has submitted another offer to the city council to lease the abattoir for one year at a rental of \$1,800, with the option of leasing it for five years after that time, the plant to be operated under the supervision of the city. The proposition was referred to a special committee for investigation.

LIVESTOCK IN ARGENTINA.

According to Argentine advices, the number of domestic animals in Argentina at the end of 1914 was as follows: Horned cattle, 29,500,000; horses, 9,700,000; mules, 580,000; asses, 340,000; sheep, 80,000,000; goats, 4,520,000; pigs, 3,050,000. The livestock census of 1908 showed 29,116,625 horned cattle, 70,000,000 sheep, and 9,000,000 horses and mules.

In 1914 the packing and freezing plants killed 1,616,000 cattle and 2,500,000 sheep, and the local slaughterhouses killed 2,035,000 cattle and 1,600,000 sheep.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS.

A packer in the Northwest writes for information as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

In making tankage and all kinds of packinghouse fertilizers can you tell me what the various percentages should be of ammonia and other ingredients. Also how about the grease?

Packinghouse fertilizer materials should always be analyzed. The packer should know what he is making and its value. If it is not up to the top notch it should be put there. The analysis will tell the story. Following is an analysis of various fertilizers:

Concentrated tankage, 3 to 4 per cent. moisture, runs from 14.50 to 16.50 per cent. of ammonia, according to the intelligence of the manipulator, and as low as 4 per cent. moisture. Look after the tankwater and the profit will take care of itself.

Underground tankage, 7 to 8 per cent. moisture, runs from 9 to 9.50 per cent. of ammonia and 19 to 20.50 per cent. bone phosphate. See to it that it does not exceed 5 per cent. of grease.

Dried blood, 8 to 9 per cent. moisture, should analyze 16 to 17 per cent. of ammonia. Do not cook it to death, and do not allow the finished product to become heated. Spread it as it comes out of the drier and allow it to cool thoroughly.

Garbage tankage, 2 to 3 per cent. moisture, runs 3 to 5 per cent. of ammonia and 4 to 8 per cent. bone phosphate. The grease extracted from garbage seldom exceeds 5 per cent.; usually $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent.

Ground steam bone, 5 to 7 per cent. moisture, runs 3 to 4.50 per cent. ammonia and

55 to 57 per cent. bone phosphate. It is made from bone out of the pressure tank.

Raw bone meal, 6 to 7 per cent. moisture, will run 4 to 5.50 per cent. of ammonia and 53 to 55 per cent. bone phosphate. It is made from bone the grease from which has been extracted in open tanks.

GOOD PACKINGHOUSE DISINFECTANT.

A packer in the Southwest writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me directions for making a good disinfectant for use in our plant?

An effective, harmless, odorless deodorizer and disinfectant can be made by dissolving permanganate of potash in water until a port wine color is obtained. Its powerful antiseptic properties are due to the oxygen it contains, which serves to oxidize any organic material with which it comes in contact. It leaves no smell; in fact, it is neutral both as to taste and smell.

There is a combination cleanser and disinfectant on the market, known as the Wyandotte, which has come to be a standard for packinghouse and market use, which would serve as well as or better than any home-made article, and which could be obtained and handled to better advantage.

RECIPE FOR PIGS-FOOT JELLY.

A letter from a Western subscriber says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please give me a good recipe for making pigs-foot jelly?

A first-class pigs-foot jelly may be made as follows: Boil feet (which have been in 90 per cent. pickle a few days) in a jacketed kettle until the meat easily leaves the bone, using just sufficient water to cook. Use of the water in which the feet were cooked 25 lbs. to 100 lbs. of meat and $\frac{1}{2}$ a gallon of sweetened vinegar. Spice but use no salt; use white pepper, 6 oz.; ground ginger, 2 oz. Pack in paraffined ten-pound wood pails.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

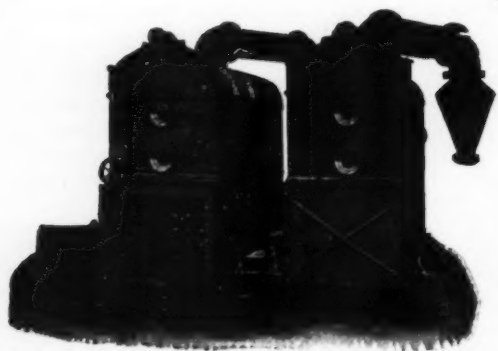
RECENT PATENTS.

Patents of interest to the meat industry recently granted by the United States Patent Office are reported as follows by The National Provisioner's representative at the Government Patent Office:

1,130,248. Meat-Cutting Machine. Earl M. Benton, Greeley, Colo. Filed March 11, 1913. Serial No. 753,500. In a meat-cutting machine, a rotary saw, arms mounted to move about the axis of rotation thereof, knives rotatably mounted on said arms, means on said arms to transmit the rotary movement of the saw to the knives, a reciprocating carriage, and means for the simultaneous operation of said saw and said carriage, said knives and said saw being disposed to successively engage a joint of meat carried on said carriage.

1,130,664. Meat-Cutting Machine. Pulaski J. Bryan, Chicago, Ill., assignor of one-third to Edward W. Rusk, Callaway, Neb., one third to Louis A. Bryan, Gary, Ind., and one-third to George N. Harris, Adrian, Mich. Filed June 23, 1911. Serial No. 634,937. In a meat cutting machine, the combination of a pivoted standard, separate arms of different length independent standard, bosses on opposite sides of said standard adjacent to its upper end, separate arms of different length independently pivoted to said bosses, lateral projections on said arms, shafts rotatably mounted in said lateral projections, a circular saw secured to rotate with one of said shafts, a disk cutter secured to rotate with the other thereof, a shaft rotatably mounted in said bosses, driving connections between said shaft and the saw and disk cutter shafts, said connections comprising pulleys secured to rotate with said shafts, respectively, and belts adjusted to said pulleys, a motor mounted on said pivoted standard and driving connection between the motor shaft and said shaft mounted in said standard, substantially as described.

1,130,661. Sausage-Stuffing Machine. William H. Bazley, Everett, Mass. Filed May 12, 1911. Serial No. 626,716. In combination, a cylinder having an outlet through which material contained within the cylinder is expressed by an expressing screw or worm within the cylinder acting by its spiral vane upon the said material, power means for rotating the said screw or worm, and means for throwing the driving-power on and off controlled by the pressure within the cylinder and operating to maintain substantial uniformity of pressure within the cylinder.



OVER \$100,000 ANNUAL PROFIT

This is the estimate in a large Chicago packing house of the profit made in saving, by SWENSON EVAPORATORS, products formerly wasted. Every gallon of tank water, press water, scalding water, blood water and cooking water is run through two large triple effect Swensons using exhaust steam, and running 166 hours per week.

As this concern now owns nearly two score of Swensons purchased on more than 25 separate orders, it is easy to see what the management thinks of Swensons.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

49-25

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OLEO AND PUBLIC SENTIMENT

The change in the attitude of public men, newspapers and the public at large toward oleomargarine becomes more marked as the months pass. The present economic situation has not hurt the cause of this food product, but rather helped it. The need for domestic economy has proved a powerful means in opening the eyes of consumers to the true situation. The butter interests are coming to be almost as badly off for anti-oleomargarine audiences as they are for anti-oleomargarine arguments. The public is fast getting on to their game.

The political pull of the butter lobby is still powerful, but it cannot last long. Action for the repeal of the infamous oleomargarine revenue tax at Washington cannot be long

staved off, even if the butter people have succeeded in shelving for the present such measures as the Gill bill to repeal the ten-cent color tax.

In explaining his measure Congressman Gill in a letter to a great daily newspaper put the matter plainly when he said: "I am trying in a simple, practical way to reduce the cost of living. Most workingmen in cities have long bought oleomargarine. It is as clean and wholesome as butter. It is much cheaper. It can be made still cheaper by taking off the tax of 10 cents a pound on the colored oleo. It is a false philosophy of government which lays an unnecessary tax on the poor man's food."

And it was significant of changed sentiment that this newspaper should add this editorial comment: "It is outrageous that the government should lay a tax on a legitimate article of food, and spend the tax money hiring spies and prosecutors to hound down and legally persecute the men engaged in making that food."

The day of justice for oleomargarine—and for the mulcted butter consumer—is evidently not far off.

ABOUT PRICE MAINTENANCE

It is reported from Washington that one of the first matters which the new Federal Trade Commission will take up when it organizes is the matter of price maintenance on manufactured products. The Bureau of Corporations is said to be already engaged in an investigation of agreements between manufacturers, jobbers and others as to the maintaining of prices on trade-mark products. This bureau becomes a part of the Trade Commission, and it is said will turn its findings over to the commission, which is given power to regulate such practices under the new law.

It is reported that certain packers' products have been included in this investigation. The commission has the power, if it sees fit, to prohibit an agreement between manufacturer and customer as to the maintaining of a stated price on such products.

It has been contended that such a price agreement is an unreasonable trade practice. On the other hand the argument is advanced that a manufacturer putting out a high-class product under his own brand has a right to protect it from price-cutters and trade pirates by an agreement that it shall not be sold for less than a reasonable stated price. There would be little stimulus for working up a reputation for a good brand of goods if that product were liable to suffer at any time at the hands of the chain-store manipulators and bargain-sale specialists, either wholesale or retail.

Legislation has been advocated protecting the manufacturer in this regard, but it is not

yet on the statute books. Meanwhile the trade may find itself at the mercy of President Wilson's new Federal Trade Commission.

EFFECT OF WAR ON EXPORTS

The development of events in the marine side of the European war tends more and more to the restriction of export trade in food products. Germany's threatened submarine blockade of British ports and England's retaliation with a plan to shut all food out of Germany both have their promised effect on American export trade, not only to these countries, but to the Scandinavian countries and Holland, with which we have done a heavy business.

The extent of our food export trade is revealed by federal statistics just made public. Exports of foodstuffs in January were valued at \$41,143,468, compared to only \$29,179,696 for the same month a year ago. As The National Provisioner reported last week, our exports of meat products in January totaled \$17,928,794 in value, compared to \$13,994,087 a year ago. For the seven months of the war our meat exports have aggregated \$82,514,744 in value. This was slightly smaller than for a like period a year ago, the increase in beef exports having been counterbalanced by the loss in hog products and fats, which purely commercial trade with European countries has been largely wiped out by the war.

Our meat export increases have been due chiefly to war orders, and their character indicates that this country is no longer normally a meat exporting country. Briefly, the war has helped us to orders in the meat line which we do not want, and has cut off a business—that in cured products, fats, etc.—which was worth cultivating and which we cannot afford to lose. It is only another illustration of the fact that war works economic advantage to nobody.

The vessels carrying meats and meat products to neutral foreign ports which the British government seized and has now held for several months in British ports are said to carry at least eight million dollars' worth of perishable meat products. Though refrigeration is maintained on board these vessels, it is said that the cargo may not be preserved from deterioration or total loss. No decision has yet been announced as to the British government's intentions in regard to these cargoes.

Packers have even gone so far as to unload and transship entire cargoes at British ports, in order to enable the British government to satisfy itself that there was nothing contraband aboard. No hope is said to be held out for relief from Washington, as our government appears to have its own troubles. The result may be an entire cessation of export trade, except so far as the allies permit their own war orders to be delivered.

FEBRUARY FIGURES SHOW SHORTAGE OF BEEF

Official reports of receipts of meat animals at eight principal packing points for the month of February indicate the continued shortage of beef and mutton supplies as compared to a year ago. They also show the heavy hog marketing which has taken place.

Receipts of cattle at eight points in February were 75,000 head less than a year ago, receipts of calves were 8,000 less, and sheep and lamb receipts were 92,000 less. Hog marketing, however, was about 500,000 head greater than in February, 1914. The effect of the disease quarantine and other abnormal conditions was indicated in the official slaughter figures, showing that a greater proportion of livestock marketed was slaughtered, and less reshipped or sent to the country for feeding, than a year ago.

For the two months of the year cattle receipts at eight points were 10,000 less than a year ago, receipts of calves 16,000 less, and sheep and lamb receipts 300,000 less than a year ago.

Receipts at eight markets, according to official figures, are summarized as follows, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	130,883	22,044	739,871	233,133
Kansas City...	94,936	2,489	296,627	169,883
Omaha	69,911	*	317,925	229,771
St. Louis	56,726	*	224,876	36,848
St. Joseph	30,352	1,948	184,774	101,939
Sioux City	32,678	641	204,041	22,362
St. Paul	26,079	6,678	220,222	64,450
Fort Worth....	51,810	8,766	50,450	13,862
Tl. Feb., '15...	493,355	42,506	2,298,786	872,248
Tl. Feb., '14...	578,691	50,731	1,755,754	1,064,556

Receipts for the two months ending with February, 1915, are summarized as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	321,338	47,754	1,635,939	618,228
Kansas City...	234,296	7,437	550,187	311,333
Omaha	151,242	*	575,676	450,844
St. Louis	133,964	*	546,068	88,468
St. Joseph	68,621	5,413	344,546	169,315
Sioux City	78,063	1,736	378,790	69,595
St. Paul	37,854	13,351	489,137	169,769
Fort Worth....	112,110	19,391	105,512	25,151
Tl. 2 mos. '15...	1,157,508	95,082	4,625,855	1,842,703
Tl. 2 mos. '14...	1,249,915	111,870	3,660,363	2,171,076

Official reports of slaughters for February are reported as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	107,044	20,780	638,121	208,477
Kansas City...	58,887	3,506	206,014	136,107
Omaha	44,837	*	272,026	175,723
St. Louis	43,790	*	193,464	35,364
St. Joseph	19,518	1,314	170,785	77,221
Sioux City	19,804	616	132,252	20,563
St. Paul	12,610	6,118	148,923	11,344
Fort Worth....	24,780	2,657	44,529	12,182
Tl. Feb., '15...	330,279	34,991	1,866,114	676,981
Tl. Feb., '14...	340,613	41,902	1,285,195	751,184

Slaughters for two months ending February, 1915, are as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	253,110	44,556	1,397,435	553,152
Kansas City...	116,228	8,502	491,694	259,973
Omaha	88,329	*	486,100	356,845
St. Louis	105,573	*	339,800	86,465
St. Joseph	37,321	2,788	308,077	126,803
Sioux City	41,177	1,603	257,002	57,356
St. Paul	29,149	12,258	298,558	12,506
Fort Worth....	58,326	6,822	93,382	21,338
Tl. 2 mos. '15...	729,213	47,589	3,672,117	1,484,438
Tl. 2 mos. '14...	748,094	89,726	2,769,069	1,640,940

*Calves not separately reported.

TRADE GLEANINGS.

It is reported that the American Sumatra Tobacco Company, Quincy, Fla., will establish a fertilizer factory.

The Sullivan Packing Company of Detroit, Mich., has increased its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$525,000.

The Canada Glue Company's new factory at Brantford, Ont., Can., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$7,000.

Plans have been made for a meat packing plant at Anaheim, Cal., for Charles Hosea, of Santa Ana, and John Ruether, of Hynes, Cal.

The National Provision Company, Orange, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by Jacob Juda, Allentown, N. J., Jacob Roth and Isaac Roth, South Orange, N. J.

The Chase Packing Company, of Faribault, Minn., has reorganized with a capital stock of \$500,000 and will erect new buildings. The incorporators are A. G. Chase, Faribault,

Minn., J. J. Craig and C. J. Foster of Minneapolis.

The World Products Company, to manufacture fertilizers and fertilizing materials, have incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The incorporator is H. E. Latter, of Wilmington, Del.

The Union Market Live Poultry Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$175,000 by J. Hirschman, 20 West 107th street; R. Lyons, 612 West 137th street, and C. Drucker, 299 Broadway, all of New York, N. Y.

The Associated Live Stock Company of Texas, to breed, raise and deal in poultry and livestock of all kinds, has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware with a capital stock of \$150,000, by F. R. Hansell, of Philadelphia, Pa.

WANT UNIFORM CUTTING OF MEATS.

The problem of uniform meat cuts in Milwaukee was discussed at a meeting of the Milwaukee Retail Market Men's Association last week. A campaign has been started by the association to secure a uniform style of cutting. Its members claim that because of the different methods used by butchers the purchaser does not always get what is asked for, and complaint and loss of trade results.

Will Be Sold by Public Auction

on the premises in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of March, at the hour of 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the real estate, plant and machinery of The Dominion Abattoirs, Limited, in liquidation.

The land comprises about three acres, and is on the line of both the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railroads. The building was erected about two years ago, is a three-story solid brick mill construction, one hundred and forty feet by fifty-six feet.

The plant includes a thirty-ton refrigerator plant direct expansion system. The abattoir has a capacity of five hundred hogs and fifty cattle weekly. Insulation solid cork cement plaster finish. The plant also includes engines, boilers, sausage machine, lard refinery, killing machines, fertilizing plant and stock pens.

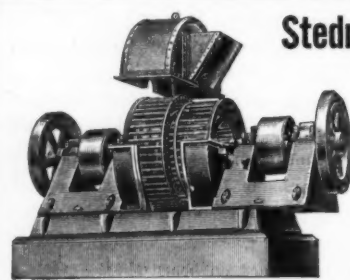
There is besides a substantial stable and garage.

Possession will be given the first of April. The property cost upwards of Ninety thousand dollars, and will be offered en bloc.

TERMS: \$10,000.00 down at time of sale, \$15,000.00 additional the first of April when possession given, the balance secured by mortgage upon the premises payable in one, two and three years with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

For further particulars apply to
THOMAS C. OLSEN,
Assignee, on the premises.
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Steady—Trade Quiet—Stocks Large—Hog Receipts Heavy—Packing Increases—Exports Liberal.

Prices during the past week have shown a small net improvement, but the change in the market has not been important and trading has been of limited volume. The market for a while was under the influence of the large packing statistics and the large stocks of product on hand, but following this there developed a somewhat more confident feeling, and with a fair volume of buying orders prices slowly worked upwards. The offerings at the advance were not heavy until the middle of the week when there seemed to be some little pressure. The upward movement of the market was affected to some extent by a lighter movement of hogs, probably due to the weather condition and the severe storm which swept across the country.

The figures of stocks of products for the end of the packing season at the leading Western points when taken in connection with the report of the packing for the winter season shows a very large accumulation of product. The movement of meats and lard at Chicago for the season has also been heavy as well as the packing at that point. The stocks of product at the five Western points of accumulation at the end of the packing season compare as follows:

	Mar. 1, 1915.	Feb. 1, 1915.	Mar. 1, 1914.
Mess pork, bbls....	76,082	70,379	13,340
Other pork, bbls....	79,048	67,333	75,479
P. S. lard, tcs....	58,200	57,734	122,042
Other lard, tcs....	45,804	32,003	30,767
S. P. hams, lbs....	92,508,964	76,349,414	74,311,887
S. P. sk'd hams, lbs.	39,102,959	33,322,775	27,269,804
S. P. picnic, lbs....	31,612,566	24,451,066	12,026,407
S. P. bellies, lbs....	26,421,262	21,765,439	20,282,226
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	3,887,839	2,868,904	2,019,419
S. P. ribs, lbs....	2,711,063	2,202,857	1,829,885
Sh. rib sides, lbs....	51,431,973	36,123,389	23,722,329
Ex. sh. rib sides, lbs.	1,080,000	1,850,747	3,046,483
Sh. clear sides, lbs.	1,946,274	1,508,360	951,270
Ex. sh. cl. sides, lbs.	7,429,258	6,174,653	8,450,194
D. S. bellies, lbs....	55,963,069	45,712,018	34,223,854
Sh. F. backs, lbs....	15,014,892	13,156,593	8,438,634
Other meats, lbs....	35,475,350	33,507,511	26,033,272
Total meats, lbs....	365,347,501	299,023,936	243,604,262

For the purpose of comparison the stocks at the beginning of the winter packing season this year and last year at the same points are also given:

	Nov. 1, 1914.	Nov. 1, 1913.
Mess pork, bbls....	31,593	9,342
Other pork, bbls....	49,146	27,464
P. S. lard, tcs....	27,046	75,336
Other lard, tcs....	14,223	31,950
S. P. hams, lbs....	35,717,310	31,892,683
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	19,422,308	22,519,046
S. P. picnic, lbs....	7,724,902	5,315,893
S. P. bellies, lbs....	8,757,069	11,049,534
S. P. shoulders, lbs....	582,959	526,538
D. S. shoulders, lbs....	514,928	1,639,761
Short rib sides, lbs....	4,614,603	6,961,549
Ex. sh. rib sides, lbs....	2,982,272	3,217,914
Sh. clear sides, lbs....	506,231	650,024
Ex. sh. clear sides, lbs....	9,284,411	8,180,451
D. S. bellies, lbs....	24,011,890	24,793,119
Short fat backs, lbs....	5,205,687	5,900,953
Other meats, lbs....	12,375,117	8,290,640
Total meats, lbs....	131,667,770	130,368,603

These figures show a very heavy increase in the stocks of meats this year. The gain amounted to 234,000,000 lbs. compared with a gain of 113,000,000 a year ago. During the winter season the packing at the leading Western points according to the preliminary returns show a total of 12,422,000 against 10,514,000 last year. This increase of 2,000,000 hogs in the packing has brought about

an increase as shown in the stocks. For the same time the export movement of provisions has been as follows:

	1914-15.	1913-14.	Changes.
Pork, lbs.	7,490,000	8,157,000	667,000
Bacon and hams, lbs.	176,172,000	121,878,000	54,294,000
Lard lbs.	201,495,000	160,358,000	41,137,000

These figures are particularly interesting when taken in connection with the increases in stocks as shown in the tables above. The increase in the exports of meats has been in round numbers 54,000,000 lbs., while the increase in the stocks of meats at the five leading points has been 243,000,000 lbs., and the actual relative gain in stocks compared with a year ago has been 130,000,000 lbs. These figures tend to show that the domestic distribution has been affected by the prices and business conditions.

The packing continues heavy, and for the past two weeks the total was 713,000 against 675,000 the preceding week and 464,000 last year. In view of the government report which showed a large increase compared with a year ago in the total supply of hogs in the country there are still 2,500,000 to 2,750,000 hogs in the country to dispose of this season compared with last.

LARD.—Trading is quiet, but values are a little steadier with rather moderate offerings. City steam, 99¢@94¢ nom.; Middle West, 89.95¢@10.05 nom.; Western, 10.40¢; refined Continent, 10.65 nom.; South American, 11¢ nom.; Brazil, kegs, 12¢; compound lard, 7½¢@8¼¢.

PORK.—Trade is quiet, with values showing but little change. Mess is quoted \$19.50 @20.50 nom.; clear, \$19@22 nom.; family, \$22@23.

BEEF.—The market is very steady with limited trading. Quoted: Family, \$24@25 nom.; mess, \$21@23 nom.; packet, \$23@24 nom.; extra India mess, \$36@38 nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to February 27, 1915:

BACON.—Bristol, England, 115,422 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 28,626 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 7,500 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 27,761 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 1,946,084 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 388,075 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 2,182,033 lbs.; Guantánamo, Cuba, 25,971 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 855 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 78,842 lbs.; Havre, France, 354,269 lbs.; Hull, England, 291,294 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,348 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 185 pa.—1,525,999 lbs.; London, England, 80,001 lbs.; Malmö, Sweden, 131,462 lbs.; Manchester, England, 79,471 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 70,594 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 24,869 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 8,159 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 1,435 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 332,968 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 39,938 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 126,893 lbs.; Valparaíso, Chile, 1,078 lbs.

HAMS.—Antigua, W. I., 1,557 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 723 lbs.; Bristol, England, 113,288 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 11,752 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 679 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 19,789 lbs.; Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela, 1,796 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,584 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,396 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 1,847 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 530,756 lbs.; Guantánamo, Cuba, 13,377 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 5,492 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 14,014 lbs.; Havre, France, 6,495 lbs.; Hull, England, 474,066 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,094 lbs.; La Guayra, Ven-

ezuela, 8,178 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,087,816 lbs.; London, England, 58,321 lbs.; Manchester, England, 400,399 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 6,959 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 4,300 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,757 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 1,625 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 39,378 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 2,404 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 89,717 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 9,051 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 30,173 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 975 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 11,085 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 667 lbs.; Valparaíso, Chile, 2,040 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 110,175 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 21,088 lbs.; Antigua, W. I., 11,262 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 43,700 lbs.; Brazil, S. A., 2,944 lbs.; Bristol, England, 159,600 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 1,000 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 64,750 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 3,700 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 122,536 lbs.; Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela, 20,470 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 22,840 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 1,615,444 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 33,163 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 37,000 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 11,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 504,866 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 10,967,892 lbs.; Guantánamo, Cuba, 49,701 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 4,380 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 9,617 lbs.; Havre, France, 219,593 lbs.; Hull, England, 645,416 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 9,272 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 20,095 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 185,218 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 459,997 lbs.; London, England, 698,778 lbs.; Manchester, England, 1,494,356 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 206,840 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 10,100 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 33,650 lbs.; Middlesboro, England, 227,540 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 17,719 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 227,540 lbs.; Peru, S. A., 3,126 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 89,717 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 53,761 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1,710 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,573,089 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,000 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 7,409 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 21,138 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 17,245 lbs.; Nyuni, Uruguay, S. A., 21,900 lbs.; Valparaíso, Chile, 50,800 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Manchester, England, 30 bbls.

PORK.—Antigua, W. I., 49 pkgs.; Cayenne, Fr. Guiana, 24 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 157 bbls., 105 tcs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 40 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2 bbls.; Hull, England, 55 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 64 bbls., 3 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 80 bbls.; London, England, 35 bbls.; Malmö, Sweden, 25 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 35 bbls.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 25 bbls.; Nassau, Bahamas, 59 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 215 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 35 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 563 bbls., 51 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,931 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 17 bbls.

PORK FEET.—Havana, Cuba, 30 cs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 37 tcs.

PORK HEADS.—Port of Spain, W. I., 29 bbls.

PORK SNOUTS.—Cayenne, French Guiana, 28 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 15 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 28 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 10 bbls.

PORK TAILS.—Cayenne, French Guiana, 29 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 13 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 10 tcs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 33 tcs.

SAUSAGE.—Colon, Panama, 150 pkgs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 920 bxs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 90 pa.; Guantánamo, Cuba, 55 cs.; Havre, France, 125 bxs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 25 bxs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 7 pa.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to February 27, 1915:

CURED BEEF.—Antigua, W. I., 98 pkgs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 5 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 120 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 42

bbls., 88 pkgs.; Curacao, Leeward Isl., 79 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 330 bbls.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 405 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 138 tcs., 100 bbls.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 300 bbls., 135 tcs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 4 bbls.; Hull, England, 15 bbls., 10 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 40 bbls., 6 pa.; Liverpool, England, 85 tcs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 31 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 tcs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 258 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 11 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 202 lbs., 169 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 281 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chile, 30 bbls.

FRESH MEATS.—Colon, Panama, 34,108 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 20,654 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,655 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,016,557 lbs.; London, England, 903,289 pa.; Nassau, Bahamas, 4,514 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Copenhagen, Denmark, 50 tcs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 594 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 140 tcs.; Manchester, England, 150 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,560 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 150 bbls.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antigua, W. I., 17,175 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,045 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 1,200 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,480 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 11,912 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 6,248 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 2,775 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 7,600 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 2,450 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 2,325 lbs.

TALLOW.—Demerara, British Guiana, 893 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 88,249 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 28,800 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 19,984 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 10,774 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 35,560 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 44,622 lbs.; Peru, S. A., 15,855 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 3,913 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 3,805 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 49,650 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 22,587 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 4,090 lbs.

TONGUES.—Bristol, England, 200 cs.; Colon, Panama, 10 bbls.; Glasgow Scotland, 76 pa.; Hull, England, 637 cs.; London, England, 192 pa.; Manchester, England, 100 cs.; Newcastle, England, 70 cs.

CANNED MEATS.—Bordeaux, France, 1,100 lbs.; Bristol, England, 660 cs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 126 cs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 64 pa.; Colon, Panama, 135 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 1,345 pa.; Guantanamo, Cuba, 34 cs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 75 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 10 pa.; Havre, France, 525 pa., 1,437 cs.; Hull, England, 100 cs.; London, England, 200 cs., 17,539 pa.; Manchester, England, 2,635 cs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 171 cs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 38 pa.; Port of Spain, W. I., 225 pa.; Progreso, Mexico, 45 pa.; Valparaiso, Chile, 40 cs.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, March 4, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cakes.	Cottonseed Bolls.	Bacon and Butter.	Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Bags.	Bolls.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs. and Pkgs.
Baltic, Liverpool				3581	81			486 4620
St. Paul, Liverpool				1233				60
Cymrie, Liverpool		250				171		605 2350
Lusitania, Liverpool				234		25		2600
Torv, Hull								835
Dryden, Manchester		2500		255				645 9900
Bovic, Manchester		1550		753				240 3845
New York City, Bristol		40		550				2850
Zylddyk, Rotterdam		12679						
Gorredyk, Rotterdam		8485						
Vrybergen, Rotterdam		15291						
Potadam, Rotterdam		6240						
Rotterdam, Rotterdam		10769						
Amsteldyk, Rotterdam		11533						
Soestdyk, Rotterdam		15568						2080 1550
Ruby, Rotterdam		750		200	75	100		4938 4000
Vostergen, Rotterdam		13480		100				10
Kristianfjord, Bergen		550		200				2990 1000
Korsfjord, Gothenberg								7750 3250
Frogner, Gothenberg				932				3658 3000
California, Copenhagen				50				400
Cygnen, Copenhagen		640		1250				1740 600
Fram, Christiania						34		1450 1250
Bordeaux, Bordeaux				4325				1250 6400
Sant' Anna, Marseilles		1600		451				380 4150
Italia, Genoa				110				1250
Finland, Genoa		399						
Verona, Mediterranean				150	200			500
Total	66438	35886		14374	356	330		32367 50235

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to February 27, 1915:

BUTTER.—Antigua, W. I., 2,400 lbs.; Baranquilla, Colombia, 250 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 360 cs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 5,310 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,020 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 3,034 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,461 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 81,162 lbs.; London, England, 20,100 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 9,250 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 5,200 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 2,366 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 3,718 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 6,576 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,270 lbs.

EGGS.—Hamilton, Bermuda, 57 cs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 30 cs.

CHEESE.—Colon, Panama, 350 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 178,769 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 370 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 11,550 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,107 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 221,412 lbs.; London, England, 215,626 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 60,887 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 1,267 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 4,663 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 1,035 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 9 pa.; St. Thomas, W. I., 904 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 3,222 lbs.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending March 6, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to — pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being — cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef, but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled 42,000 pounds, value averaged at 11½ cents per pound.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to March 12, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To Europe, 137,171 quarters; to the Continent, 16,406 quarters; to the United States, 44,338 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To Europe, 61,264 quarters; to the Continent, 31,442 quarters; to the United States, none.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. There were no receipts of any kind.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Ill., March 10.—The market for animal ammoniates continues quiet, and the quotations are to a large extent nominal in the absence of any recent trading of moment. Some sales are reported by the larger producers on a basis of \$2.65 for blood and \$2.45 and 10c. for high-grade tankage. But there are also reports that trading has been done on small lots as low as \$2.60 for blood and \$2.40 and 10c. for tankage, and at these prices could be duplicated if buyers were in position to make firm bids. The season is getting near its end for making purchases for this year's manufacture of commercial fertilizer, and the probabilities are that the demand for the balance of the season will be for small lots on rush orders to fill out unexpected sales.

The market for lower grades of ground tankage and for outside packers' production of crushed tankage is exceedingly quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged, but could undoubtedly be shaded materially on firm bids, as there are numerous offerings being pressed for sale, and the larger producers of commercial fertilizers here are not inclined to buy this outside produce unless it shows a heavy percentage of grease, so that it will pay for being rehandled. (Complete quotations will be found on page 39.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending March 6, 1915, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending Mar. 6, 1915.	Week ending Mar. 7, 1914.	From Nov. 1, '14, to Mar. 6, 1915.
United Kingdom...	305	413	4,040
Continent .....	.....	417	1,019
So. & Cen. Am.	311	85	2,475
West Indies	1,540	1,438	17,758
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	954	9,297
Other countries...	.....	.....	15
Total	2,156	3,307	34,604

MEATS, LBS.		
United Kingdom...	11,956,425	5,094,875
Continent	3,569,325	307,125
So. & Cen. Am.	12,600	59,000
West Indies	179,600	190,975
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	5,000
Other countries...	.....	32,000
Total	15,717,950	5,656,975

LARD, LBS.		
United Kingdom...	10,650,120	4,379,148
Continent	12,409,546	3,874,820
So. & Cen. Am.	272,640	296,350
West Indies	911,700	293,084
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	9,265
Other countries...	117,300	21,780
Total	24,361,306	8,874,447

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,336	7,579,075	16,774,736
Boston	10	1,351,875	1,098,570
Philadelphia .....	.....	303,000	4,000
New Orleans	540	142,000	976,000
Galveston .....	.....	.....	18,000
Portland, Me.	270	3,077,000	882,000
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	3,265,000	4,608,000

Total week	2,156	15,717,950	24,361,306
Previous week	2,489	12,498,800	7,394,980
Two weeks ago	1,107	13,724,100	18,176,174
Cor. week last y'r	3,307	5,656,975	8,874,447

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '14, to Mar. 6, '15.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs.	6,920,800	8,818,000	Dec. 1,897,200
Meats, lbs.	191,889,800	127,534,725	Inc. 64,355,075
Lard, lbs.	225,856,234	169,232,412	Inc. 56,623,822

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	60sh.	50sh.	125c.	150sh.
Oil Cakes	40sh.	45sh.	70c.	75c.
Bacon	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120sh.
Lard, tierces	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120sh.
Canned meats	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120sh.
Butter	100sh.	80sh.	150c.	150sh.
Tallow	75sh.	60sh.	75c.	120sh.
Cottonseed oil	15sh.	65sh.	75c.	120sh.
Pork, barrels	60sh.	65sh.	75c.	120sh.

No rates to Hamburg.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There was evidence of a very fair inquiry during the early part of the week and some sales developed. The undertone was distinctly firm for a time, but a slight change was noticeable after the cables, telling of the lower London market, were received. Rumors of a moderate export inquiry were heard, however, and there were some claims that sales for foreign account recently had been underestimated. Advices of this sort tended to cause nervousness among buyers. At the same time, domestic houses show no anxiety to supply themselves with much tallow for the future and it is rather strange that this tendency persists despite the numerous bullish predictions current. Apparently the disposition is to proceed cautiously. Makers of tallow say that they are fairly well sold up. The higher grades remain the easiest to dispose of, but other descriptions are moving sympathetically. At the London sales there were 517 casks offered, of which only 171 were sold at 6d. decline. Prime city tallow in the local market was nominal. City specials were at 7@7½c. loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—Despite the unsatisfactory reports relative to the demand for compound lard, there has been a slight betterment in the absorption of oleo stearine. The basis has been raised to 10@10½c.

OLEO OIL.—Trading is very light, with prices showing very slight change. Quotations are nominal at 14@15c. for extras.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

GREASES.—The market is less active and easier. Choice white greases are very steady, but other grades are quiet. Export interest is less and domestic buyers are showing less interest. Quotations are nominal as follows: Yellow, 5½@6c. nom.; bone, 5¼@6½c. nom.; house, 5¼@6c. nom.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is nominal, with very small stocks on the spot and little offering to arrive. Quoted: Cochin, 15@16c.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 11½@12c.; shipment, —.

PALM OIL.—The spot supplies are unimportant and offerings to arrive are small and held firmly. Prime red spot, —; to arrive, 11c.; Lagos spot, 13c.; to arrive, 12c.; palm kernel, 12c.; shipment, —.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market was dull and unchanged. For 20 cold test, 95@96c.; 30 to 88c.; 40 do., water white, 80@82c.; low grade off yellow, 63c.

CORN OIL.—Trading is quiet, with values a little firmer on small output. Prices quoted at \$6.50 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is quiet and firm. Offerings are moderate on the spot and to arrive are held more firmly, owing to the political situation in the Far East. Spot is quoted at 6½@6½c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 12.—The market on chemicals and soap supplies is quoted as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.50@1.60 per 100 lbs., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2¼@2½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. per 100 lbs. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 1¼c. per lb. and bbls., 2½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 15c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 9½@10½c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 12c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 13c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 12c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 12c. per lb.; green olive oil, 90c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 8½c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 11½@12c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 15@16c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6½@7½c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6½@6½c. per lb.; prime city tallow, at 6½c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.50c. per lb.

House grease, 6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 9½c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5½c. per lb.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, March 12.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.78½
Cable transfers	4.80½
Demand sterling	4.80½
Commercial, 60 days	4.78½
Commercial, 90 days	4.77½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.28½
Bankers' cables	5.26½
Bankers' checks	5.26½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	84½
Cable transfers	84½
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days	39½
Bankers' sight	39½
Copenhagen—	
Checks	24½

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, March 11.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10¼c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 10¾@11c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10¾@10¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½@11¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 10¾@10¾c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 7½@8c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7½@7½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7½@7½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7½@7½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10½c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, March 11.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 13@14c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½c.; city dressed pigs, 10½c.; city steam lard, 9½@9½c.

Western prices are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½@11c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 10@10½c.; do., 14@16 lbs. ave., 9½@10c.; skinned shoulders, 8@8½c.; Boston butts, 9@9½c.; boneless butts, 10½c.; neck ribs, 2½@3c.; spareribs, 7@7½c.; lean trimmings, 10c.; regular trimmings, 6½c.; kidneys, 5c.; tails, 6½c.; livers, 2c.; snouts, 4c.; tenderloins, 21@22c.; pig tongues, 10½@11c.; hogs, 9½@10c.

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending March 11, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1914, were as follows:

	Week ending Mar. 11, 1915.	Since Sept. 1, 1914.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Adelaide, Australia	—	2
Auckland, N. Z.	—	60
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	192	192
Barbados, W. I.	138	2,039
Bergen, Norway	—	2,165
Bristol, England	—	65
Buenaventura, Colombia ..	—	33
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	2,058
Cape Haytien, Haiti	—	8
Cape Town, Africa	65	1,054
Cardenas, Cuba	—	156
Cartagena, Colombia	—	5
Christiania, Norway	800	1,100
Colon, Panama	—	309
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	9,249
Cristobal, Panama	30	1,043
Demerara, British Guiana ..	64	351
Fremantle, Australia	—	184
Genoa, Italy	4,062	5,109
Glasgow, Scotland	—	310
Havana, Cuba	53	717
Havre, France	—	3,006
Hull, England	—	904
Kingston, W. I.	6	249
La Guayra, Venezuela	—	3
Liverpool, England	—	3,829
London, England	2,500	15,389
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	33
Macoris, S. D.	—	42
Manchester, England	1,550	5,280
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	81
Marseilles, France	700	3,885
Matanzas, W. I.	—	20
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	456
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	5,098
Naples, Italy	—	857
Nassau, Bahamas	—	144
Natal, Africa	—	25
Nuevitas, Cuba	20	20
Para, Brazil	8	16
Pernambuco, Brazil	149	149
Piraeus, Greece	50	180
Ponce, P. R.	—	48
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	24
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	6
Port Limon, C. R.	—	16
Progreso, Mexico	—	80
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	60	1,224
Rotterdam, Holland	—	25,471
St. Johns, N. F.	—	1
Salaverry, A. R.	—	187
San Domingo, S. D.	—	98
San Juan, P. R.	—	119
Santiago, Cuba	14	382
Santos, Brazil	—	1,230
Sydney, Australia	—	10
Trinidad, Island of	—	12
Valparaiso, Chile	—	58
Wellington, N. Z.	—	94
Yokohama, Japan	—	40
Ports not stated	—	187,641
Total	10,433	281,811
From New Orleans—		
Bocas del Toro, Panama ..	—	202
Christiania, Norway	—	20,770
Frederickstad, Norway	—	18,600
Frontera, Mexico	1	179
Havana, Cuba	250	2,774
Havre, France	150	150
Progreso, Mexico	—	806
Vera Cruz, Mexico	100	1,315
Total	501	49,372
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	155
Liverpool, England	—	587
Rotterdam, Holland	—	281
Ports not stated	—	2,485
Total	—	3,508

From Savannah—		
Aarhus, Denmark	—	566
Glasgow, Scotland	—	264
Liverpool, England	—	1,050
London, England	—	7,185
Manchester, England	—	1,471
Total	—	10,536
From Philadelphia—		
Liverpool, England	3,407	3,407
Ports not stated.....	—	2,926
Total	3,407	6,333
From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Glasgow, Scotland	195	1,448
Liverpool, England	—	9,554
London, England	—	5,346
Ports not stated.....	—	1,936
Total	195	18,284
From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R.....	—	1,900
Total	—	1,900
From all other ports—		
Canada	6,238	28,981
Mexico	—	1
Total	6,238	28,982
	Week ending Mar. 11,	Since Sept. 1, Same period 1913.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York.....	10,433	281,811
From New Orleans.....	501	49,372
From Galveston	—	—
From Baltimore	—	3,508
From Philadelphia	3,407	6,333
From Savannah	—	10,536
From Norfolk and Newport News	195	18,284
From San Francisco.....	—	84
From Mobile	—	1,900
From all other ports.....	6,238	28,982
Total	20,774	400,810

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., March 11.—Crude cottonseed oil, 42½¢. for March, 43¢. for April. Market continues quiet, with mills making very few sales.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., March 11.—Crude cottonseed oil steady at 42½¢. bid for Texas, 43¢. asked; offerings light. Refined oil dull. Meal dull at \$26, f. o. b. mills; inquiry light. Hulls nominal.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., March 11.—Prime crude cottonseed oil barely steady at 43½¢. Prime 8 per cent. meal weak at \$26.50@27. Hulls, \$6.75@7, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., March 11.—Prime crude cottonseed oil steady at 42½¢. bid for Texas, 43¢. asked; offerings light. Refined oil dull. Prime 8 per cent. meal lower at \$28.75; 7½ per cent. meal \$28 per short ton here. Cake difficult to sell. Hulls steady at \$7.50 loose, \$9.50 sacked, here.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., March 11.—Cottonseed products market quiet; trading light. Crude oil 40¢. bid, 41¢. asked. Refined oil, 43@43½¢. for March deliveries. Prime cake, \$24.50 per short ton, f. o. b. Galveston; choice cake, \$25.50.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, March 11.—The market since our last report was extremely nervous and unsettled and under almost continuous heavy selling pressure. From the closing price of February 17, it was almost a steady decline, and not until declines of some 45 to 53 points were scored could same be checked. Surrounding conditions were so absolutely unsettled that holders of both refined and crude oil lost all confidence and unloaded heavy quantities daily. As soon as this class of selling ceased the market quickly recovered. From the low prices of the 23rd, advances of some 17 to 20 points were quickly scored before another flood of selling orders appeared and again carried the market for the May delivery back to the recent low level and the later deliveries not quite so far. The March delivery, however, declined an additional ten points on this last decline. From the low levels of March 3 the market had another sharp rally, which was not checked until the 8th, after an advance of some 25 to 32 points were scored. At these high levels the market again turned weak on heavy selling, and the past two days declines of some 15 to 17 points were again scored.

As stated, the market during the past interval was extremely unsettled, surrounding conditions being such that the average trader hesitated to say what was likely to take place. The violent fluctuations in the grain and provision markets and the enactment of embargoes and blockade decrees influenced fluctuations violently both ways, the laws of supply and demand being thrown to the wind for the time being. Under such uncertain conditions, naturally, holders figured it best to be out of the market, some selling on hard spots and others only when the market displayed absolute weakness. The short interest usually ran to cover immediately the selling pressure was released, and it was principally buying for short accounts which brought about the advances.

The export demand all during the interval has been good. The domestic trade, however, was spotted. The domestic trade has not been good now for some time. Indications, however, are that stocks are being exhausted in this quarter, as lately hand-to-mouth buying has been noticed.

The crude oil situation during the past interval was even more unsettled than the refined oil situation. From \$6.13 the market for Southeast crude declined to \$5.53, or 60 points, as compared to the extreme decline of 53 points in the refined oil market, the market today being about 5.67 nominal.

The situation at the close of the week has not cleared up any. The European situation is probably responsible for the present uncertainty. The uncertainty as regards the cotton acreage to be planted is another factor to be considered, estimates regarding the reduction to be made varying from 5 per cent. to as much as 20 per cent. The trade, however, prefer to await further developments before they make another stand. The outlook for the coming week is uncertain.

	Closing Feb. 17.	High.	Low.	Closing Mar. 11.
March ..	\$7.19 b	\$7.21 a	\$7.15	\$6.65
May ...	7.23 b	7.24 a	7.19	6.75
July ...	7.42 b	7.43 a	7.39	6.80
Aug. ...	7.52 b	7.53 a	7.44	7.03
Sept. ...	7.63 b	7.65 a	7.54	7.17

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Without Special Feature—Underlying Conditions Remain the Same—Prices Move Irregularly But Not Decisively—Demand for Actual Oil Limited—Speculation Halts.

The market has really been without feature for the past several days and the fluctuations here and at the south were not indicative of a special change in the underlying conditions. On all sides there is a tendency to proceed with caution and this attitude has been adopted by the speculative classes as well as those interested in handling and distributing actual oil.

Small declines were attributed partially to a halt in the consuming demand and to uncertainty over the foreign situation. Much was made of the storing of several thousand barrels of oil by a leading refining concern. It appears, however, as though the importance of this feature was exaggerated as the quantity was only slightly in excess of 5,000 barrels. The understanding is that the oil was placed in store for buyers account, the owner being abroad, and there was some mix-up relative to the shipping of the oil.

Then again interests dwelt on the fact that the compound lard trade was stagnant. It was said that for the first time in the history of the compound trade product was

being placed in warehouses. Investigation shows that certain interests had over-bought and rather than liquidate on a market unable to absorb any moderate amounts saw fit to store their stock. This over-buying by jobbers has not been general. There are plenty of predictions a revival in the compound trade will be seen with the advent of the spring season although it is admitted that the extent of the buying movement should be governed almost entirely by the action of the hog lard market.

There has been no special oil fluctuation in response to changes at western provision centers. Timid speculators sold out oil at times of depression and there was buying by other operators on the rallies in the lard market, but the changes were not sufficiently decisive to have marked effect on the larger oil traders. These interests are still disposed to follow the developments at the south very closely, especially in regard to the cotton area of the coming season.

Intimations have already been made that some of the refining concerns are preparing to carry over more than the usual amount of oil at the end of the summer. It is realized that with a heavy decrease in the spread of fertilizer practically assured and likewise a decrease of at least 10 per cent. in the cot-

ton area, the question of oil supplies for next year will be bothersome. Of course much depends upon the developments during the next several months, especially in regard to the political situation abroad. At the same time it would seem pertinent to mention that there have been private advices indicating as high as 20 to 30 per cent. area reduction in Texas and Oklahoma with somewhat similar claims coming from the east. There are other guesses which are materially lower and contradictory reports are to be expected to the early summer.

Crude oil has not been subjected to unusual changes as far as prices are concerned. Mills were disinclined to sell as the level descended to the 40c. basis. It is just as difficult as ever to attempt an accurate guess as to the crude oil holdings at the south, yet there are conservatives who venture the opinion that the supplies are only about normal for this period of the season. The larger crush according to these authorities, has already been marketed. Incidentally interests expressing such view adhere to their previously expressed estimates for exports this season of about 700,000 bbls., the latest embargo against Germany and Austria being taken into consideration.

Last year on March 19 the government

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St. Louis, 1904.

issued a report on the seed crush. Although nothing definite has been learned, a similar report would seem to be imminent. The figures will be awaited with interest.

Closing prices, Saturday, March 6, 1915.—Spot, \$6.70@7; March, \$6.75@6.90; April, \$6.92@6.95; May, \$7@7.01; June, \$7.07@7.13; July, \$7.24@7.25; August, \$7.33@7.35; September, \$7.40@7.45; October, \$7@7.40. Futures closed 4 to 11 advance. Sales were: March, 100, \$6.94; May, 1,900, \$7.03@6.99; July, 3,700, \$7.26@7.23; August, 1,100, \$7.35@7.33. Total sales, 6,800 bbls. Good off, \$6.69@6.78; off, \$6.60@6.70; reddish off, \$6.45@6.60; winter, \$6.90; summer, \$6.90; prime crude, S. E., \$5.67 nom.

Closing prices, Monday, March 8, 1915.—Spot, \$6.75; March, \$6.83@6.95; April, \$6.95@6.95; May, \$7.05@7.07; June, \$7.18@7.19; July, \$7.26@7.27; August, \$7.33@7.34; September, \$7.42@7.45; October, \$7.07@7.40. Futures closed unchanged to 11 advance. Sales were: May, 5,900, \$7.07@7.05; June, 2,000, \$7.19@7.16; July, 10,100, \$7.28@7.25; August, 2,300, \$7.36@7.32; September, 300, \$7.44.

Closing prices, Tuesday, March 9, 1915.—Spot, \$6.75; March, \$6.75@6.85; April, \$6.85@6.95; May, \$6.91@6.92; June, \$7.02@7.04; July, \$7.12@7.14; August, \$7.20@7.22; September, \$7.26@7.27; October, \$6.85@7.20. Futures closed 8 to 16 decline. Sales were: May, 4,200, \$7.02@6.91; June, 800, \$7.11@7.02; July, 3,600, \$7.24@7.13; August, 2,200, \$7.30@7.25; September, 700, \$7.35@7.26. Total sales, 11,500 bbls. Good off, \$6.60@6.75; off, \$6.55@6.65; reddish off, \$6.40@6.55; winter, \$7@8; summer, \$7@8; prime crude, S. E., \$5.73 nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, March 10, 1915.—Spot, \$6.70; March, \$6.70@6.85; April, \$6.85@6.90; May, \$6.92@6.94; June, \$7.03@7.06; July, \$7.13@7.15; August, \$7.21@7.22; September, \$7.28@7.29; October, \$7@7.25. Futures closed 5 decline to 2 advance. Sales were: May, 1,700, \$6.93@6.88; July, 5,100, \$7.15@7.11; August, 300, \$7.23@7.22; September, 1,000, \$7.29@7.27. Total sales, 8,100 bbls. Good off, \$6.60@6.70; off, \$6.55@6.62; reddish off, \$6.30@6.50; winter, \$6.90@8; summer, \$6.90@8; prime crude, S. E., \$5.60@5.67.

Closing prices, Thursday, March 11, 1915.—Spot, \$6.65@7; March, \$6.65@6.70; April, \$6.70@6.80; May, \$6.88@6.90; June, \$7@7.02; July, \$7.09@7.11; August, \$7.17@7.19; September, \$7.25@7.27; October, \$7@7.25. Futures closed 3 to 9 decline. Sales were: April, 1,000, \$6.80@6.74; May, 500, \$6.91@6.90; June, 100, \$7; July, 4,300, \$7.12@7.08; August, 900, \$7.21@7.19; September, 600, \$7.26@7.25. Total sales, 7,400 bbls. Good off, \$6.57@6.62; off, \$6.45@6.50; reddish off, \$6.30@6.40; winter, \$6.75@8; summer, \$6.75@8; prime crude, S. E., \$5.60@5.67.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

VEGETABLE OILS IN INDIA.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Government of India has just issued an interesting bulletin on vegetable oils and oil seeds produced in the country, which states that a large proportion of the oil seeds produced in India is exported in normal years to the countries now involved in the European war, writes Consul Henry D. Baker, Bombay. The closing of these markets has caused a serious situation already in the case of copra and peanuts (ground nuts), and will be felt later on in the case of the oil seeds which are harvested in the spring. The export of cotton seed, which goes to the United Kingdom, should not be affected to the same extent.

The figures of India's export trade in oil seeds and oils which are given below illustrate the importance of India's export of oil seeds and its dependence upon markets now closed to it. They also emphasize strongly the smallness of India's export of oils com-

pared with its export of oil seeds. The possibility of avoiding this economic loss by crushing a larger proportion of the oil seeds in India both for local use and for export is discussed in the bulletin, and some of the factors which tend to impose limitation on the development of the Indian oil-milling industry are indicated.

The value of non-essential oil seeds exported from India during the last two fiscal years ended March 31 is shown in the following statement:

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Linseed	\$25,845,480	\$21,685,880
Peanuts	13,092,840	15,814,440
Rape seed	11,678,580	13,860,720
Sesame (gingeli)	5,909,760	8,728,560
Cotton seed	3,329,100	6,886,620
Castor beans	5,307,120	6,497,820
Copra (cocoanut kernel)	4,174,740	5,054,400
Mahwa seed	694,980	1,769,040
Poppy seed	1,803,060	1,506,600
Mustard seed	296,460	315,060
Niger seed	281,880	208,980
All other	592,920	261,880

Total

Out of this total of \$82,620,000, upward of \$55,000,000 represent exports of oil seeds to France, Belgium, Germany and Austria-Hungary. The values of the exports taken by the various countries in the order of their importance are: France, \$26,132,220; the United Kingdom, \$18,438,840; Belgium, \$13,350,420; Germany, \$13,228,920; Italy, \$4,165,020; Austria-Hungary, \$2,813,940; the United States, \$996,300; Russia, \$592,920.

The different classes of seeds go chiefly to the following countries: Linseed to the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and Austria-Hungary and Hongkong; peanuts to France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Hongkong; rape seed to Belgium, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Austria-Hungary; sesame (gingeli) to Belgium, France, Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy; cotton seed to the United Kingdom; castor beans to the United Kingdom, France, United States, Belgium, Italy and Germany; copra to Germany, Belgium, Russia and France; mahwa seed to Germany and Belgium; poppy seed to France, Belgium and Germany; mustard seed to France and Belgium; niger seed to Germany and France.

Compared with this great volume of exports of oil seeds, India's exports of vegetable oil and oil cakes are relatively small. The figures are as follows:

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Cocoanut	\$627,042	\$753,654
Castor	638,784	449,569
Mustard and rape	250,552	236,312
Peanut	112,445	145,863
Sesame	98,925	139,477

Linseed	101,199	85,015
Cotton seed	1,545	4,116
All other	19,162	60,267

Total

Oil cakes:

Linseed, rape and se-		
same	\$2,052,305	\$2,638,187
Peanut	1,287,770	1,273,179
Cotton seed	173,881	234,043
Cocoanut	201,510	131,049
Castor	128,488	94,211
All other	147,978	101,741

Total

It has often been pointed out that it is both economically and industrially unsound for India to export oil seeds instead of manufacturing the oils and oil cakes in India. An immense quantity of oil is, as a matter of fact, already manufactured in that country by more or less crude processes. Village oil mills worked by bullocks and presses worked by hand exist in all parts of the country and supply most of the local demand for oil.

There has also been a great increase in recent years in the number of oil mills worked by steam or other mechanical power. These crush all the commoner oil seeds, and development has been especially marked in the case of mustard oil, castor oil and peanut oil. Castor oil mills have been working successfully in Bombay, the Punjab, the United Provinces, and elsewhere. Mustard oil manufacture is a flourishing industry in Bengal; cocoanut oil mills have been established in considerable numbers on the Malabar coast and in Cochin and peanut oil mills in Bombay.

Some of the larger mills deal with a great variety of seeds; for instance, the Punjab Oil and Flour Mills crush linseed, rape seed, sesame seed, mahwa seed, cotton seed and castor beans. Nevertheless, there is a perceptible diminution in the export of oils from India, particularly of cocoanut and linseed oil, and an increase in the export of oil seeds, which is particularly marked in the case of copra and peanuts. The situation created by the war has naturally led to much discussion of the possibility of developing on a large scale the existing oil milling industry in Delhi.

At the outset may be mentioned three difficulties with which any proposal to develop in India an oil milling industry on a great scale is faced. In the first place, there exist high protective tariffs in European countries which encourage the export from India of the raw material rather than the manufactured product. Secondly, there is a better market for the oil cake in Europe than in India, and the freight on oil seeds is less than the freight on cake. Thirdly, it is much easier and less expensive to transport oil

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seeds in bulk than it is to transport oil. Oil seeds can be packed in bags or carried in bulk, whereas oil requires expensive casks, drums or tins. If casks or drums are used, the expense is prohibitive unless a return load can be obtained, and the export of oil for some time to come could not be expected to be on such a scale that carriage in bulk in tank steamers would be feasible.

These three considerations naturally tend to encourage the export of oil seeds and to discourage the export of oil. More serious still is the problem of finding markets for the oils and for the oil cake which would be produced by an industry on a scale such as is suggested.

Locally made oils already supply most of the Indian demand, and foreign oils are not largely imported, with the exception of linseed oil, of which \$285,850 worth was imported in 1913-14. Indian linseed oil, which is now made by several mills of a quality not inferior to the best imported linseed oil, may be expected to take the place of foreign linseed oil in the Indian market. The oils have a great variety of uses in Europe: For mixing with other edible oils, for cooking, illumination, lubrication of machinery, etc., and as materials in a great variety of industries, such as soap, candle and paint manufactures, the manufacture of cocoanut butter from cocoanut oil, and margarin from cottonseed oil.

In India also the uses are various and the demand large. The local demand also is undoubtedly increasing, and may be expected to increase proportionately with the industrial development of the country, which will stimulate the demand for vegetable oil as a lubricant for machinery and as a raw material in such industries as soap manufacturing. At the same time it must be noted that cheap mineral oils have, to a great extent, supplanted vegetable oils as illuminants. The Indian market, therefore, for vegetable oils, though large, does not admit of indefinite expansion; for an industry on a great scale other markets also will have to be secured.

Hitherto Indian oil manufacturers have not been able to secure any market in Europe, and the Director of Commercial Intelligence says that no such market will be easily won or easily retained, and that any attempt to capture European markets has to face the competition of the great European refineries at such places as Marseille. However, at the present time a temporary opening no doubt exists, by reason of the cessation of work in

most European mills due to war conditions.

He states that if the difficulty of carriage could be overcome and if a high class of refined oil were maintained, there would seem to be a possibility of India supplying the United Kingdom with some of the oil, at any rate, which it imports from the Continent. For instance, last year the United Kingdom imported from Germany \$4,174,740 worth of unrefined and \$2,532,000 worth of refined cocoanut oil. Considering that the greater part of the raw material (copra) exported from India goes to Germany, it may be assumed that large quantities of the cocoanut oil imported into the United Kingdom from Germany is made of Indian copra. Again, the United Kingdom imported last year \$155,520 worth of castor oil, mainly from Belgium and France; \$296,460 worth of linseed oil from Belgium and \$140,940 from Germany; \$228,420 worth of rape seed oil from Germany and \$270,216 worth from Belgium.

The problem of finding a market for oil cakes is equally important. The value of oil cakes is much better appreciated in Europe than in India, and the increase in exports has already been noted. The Indian cultivator is prejudiced against the use of machine-made cake as a cattle food or as manure because he considers that it contains less oil, and therefore less nourishment, than the village-made cake. He is therefore unwilling to buy it except at a reduced price. His prejudices on this point have no justification in fact, since all experts are agreed that mill cake is a better food for cattle than village-made cake. Even when the mill product contains less oil than the village cake, there is still more oil in the cake than cattle can digest.

The excess of oil in the village cake, where it exists, is a drawback and not an advantage to the use of the cake as food. A considerable amount of demonstration work has been

done by the agricultural departments of governments in India in order to remove the cultivator's prejudices, and there is said now to be an increasing demand for most classes of mill cake. Sesame cake is in special demand, and there is an improving market for peanut cake and mustard cake. The cultivators in the sugar-cane irrigation tracts of the Deccan are said to buy readily the castor cake manufactured in the Bombay mills and have even bought castor cake from the mills at Lahore.

On the other hand, the difficulty of disposing of the cottonseed cake at remunerative rates was one of the principal causes of the failure of the earlier cottonseed oil mills. The difficulty of finding a market for oil cake is one which, without doubt, will gradually be solved by the education of the Indian cultivator, but at present it imposes a practical restriction on the rate of development of the industry.

CRUSHERS' EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association has been called by President C. L. Ives, of New Bern, N. C., to meet in Birmingham, Ala., on Monday, March 22, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of deciding on the date and place for holding the 1915 convention of the association. The meeting will be held at the Hotel Tutweiler, and will be attended by President Ives, Vice-President J. J. Culbertson, of Oklahoma City, Okla.; E. M. Durham, of Vicksburg, Miss.; J. S. LeClerc, of Dallas, Tex., and C. R. Sprott, of Manning, S. C., members of the committee, and by Secretary Robert Gibson and Chairman Jo W. Allison of the Bureau of Publicity. Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta and Asheville, N. C., are said to be candidates for the honor of entertaining the convention.

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NEW DISEASE QUARANTINE RULES.

(Continued from page 16.)

livestock shipped without inspection from counties of the quarantined area on which the quarantine has been modified, and also from exposed counties where shipment for slaughter is permitted after inspection and certification.

(b) In counties from which shipments of livestock are permitted after inspection and certification, and unless otherwise specified, cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine may, after inspection and certification by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, be moved interstate within the quarantined area for immediate slaughter from within a radius of 5 miles of previously infected premises after the expiration of 30 days from the date of the completion of the disinfection of such premises.

4. The interstate shipment, transportation, or movement, for any purpose, without inspection, of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine from the restricted area to the restricted, modified, and exposed areas, or to slaughtering centers in the closed and free areas for immediate slaughter, is permitted, subject to State restrictions at destination.

5. Interstate shipments of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine, which originate in modified areas without inspection, also in exposed areas with inspection, or closed areas 30 days after disinfection of infectious premises, shall, on arrival at public stockyards where inspection is maintained, be placed in a portion of the stockyards set aside for the reception of such animals as above described and to be known as "exposed yards." Animals from this area may be permitted interstate movement on inspection and certification by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry for immediate slaughter to any point not outside of the area quarantined for foot-and-mouth disease. Such animals shall be disposed of and removed therefrom within 48 hours from time of arrival at such stockyards. The movement of such animals shall be direct to abattoirs for immediate slaughter and they shall not be rebilled or reshipped interstate from such places of slaughter to any other point. The interstate movement from any portion of a public stockyard in the quarantined area where exposed yards are maintained of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine, for purposes other than immediate slaughter is prohibited.

6. The interstate shipment, transportation, or movement of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine, from the free areas to any points in the closed areas, except to slaughtering centers for immediate slaughter, is prohibited.

7. The shipment, transportation, or movement, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, of dressed carcasses of calves, sheep, other ruminants, and swine from any point in the quarantined area other than those in the modified or restricted areas to any other State, whether in the quarantined area or not, or to any Territory, the District of Columbia, or any foreign country, is prohibited unless the hides or skins or hoofs are removed from the carcasses of such animals.

8. The shipment, transportation, or movement, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, from any point in the quarantined area other than those in the modified or restricted areas to any other State, whether in the quarantined area or not, or to any Territory, or the District of Columbia, or any foreign country, of hides, skins, hair, wool, horns, and hoofs of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine, and of hay, straw, or similar fodder, and of manure or litter, or bags or similar containers which have been used for stock feed, is absolutely prohibited unless the said hides, skins, hair, wool and hoofs of such animals, and all hay, straw, or similar fodder, manure, litter and bags or containers are disinfected prior to shipment under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry as hereinafter provided.

9. During the existence of the quarantine hides, skins, hair and wool of cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, taken from such ani-

mals prior to August 1, 1914, and which have since that date been stored away from cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine may be shipped, without disinfection, in interstate or foreign commerce, provided that the owner or consignor shall first file an affidavit with the transportation company at the point of shipment certifying that the said hides, skins, hair, wool, horns and hoofs were taken from the animals prior to the date mentioned, and have been stored as aforesaid.

10. Hides, skins, hair and wool admitted into the United States in compliance with the import regulations governing the disinfection of hides may continue in transit without disinfection from the port of entry to any other State, to any Territory, the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, provided the owner or consignor shall first file an affidavit with the transportation company at the port of entry certifying that the said hides or skins have been admitted as aforesaid.

11. Hides, skins, hair, wool, horns and hoofs of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine which have received ante-mortem and post-mortem Federal inspection may be shipped, without disinfection, from the quarantined area to any other State, or to any Territory, the District of Columbia, or any foreign country, provided the owner or consignor shall first file an affidavit with the transportation company at the point of shipment certifying that the said hides, skins, hair, wool, horns and hoofs are from animals which have received Federal inspection as aforesaid.

12. Hay and straw harvested prior to August 1, 1914, and which has since that date been stored away from livestock in such a manner as to prevent the possibility of contact with cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine, their excretions and by-products, or contamination through such animals and by-products, may be shipped without disinfection from the quarantined area to any other State, to any Territory, the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country: Provided, That at the date of shipment no case of foot-and-mouth disease exists within a radius of 5 miles of the place or places where the said hay or straw was harvested and stored: And provided further, That the owner or consignor shall first file an affidavit with the transportation company at the point of shipment certifying that the said hay or straw was cut and stored as aforesaid.

13. Hay harvested since August 1, 1914, and used for packing purposes and which has been disinfected with formalin gas in the manner described in Farmers' Bulletin 345 may be shipped from the quarantined area to any other State, to any Territory, the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, provided the facilities for disinfection have been approved by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and, further, that the owner or consignor shall first file an affidavit with the transportation company at the point of shipment certifying that the said hay has been disinfected as aforesaid.

14. Bags or similar containers which have been used for stock feed and which have been disinfected with formalin gas in the manner described in Farmers' Bulletin 345, or by thorough steaming, may be shipped from the quarantined area to any other State, to any Territory, or the District of Columbia, provided the facilities for disinfection have been approved by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and, further, that the owner or consignor shall first file an affidavit with the transportation company at the point of shipment certifying that the said bags or containers have been disinfected as aforesaid.

15. All railroad cars which have, since January 15, 1915, carried cattle, sheep, other ruminants, or swine originating in any area quarantined for foot-and-mouth disease, except those cars which have already been cleaned and disinfected since last used, shall be cleaned and disinfected with one of the following substances before the same shall again be used in the interstate transportation of livestock:

A 5 per cent. solution of pure carbolic acid. Chloride of lime, U. S. P. strength (30 per cent. available chlorine), 1 pound to 3 gallons of water.

Formaldehyde, 1 quart 40 per cent. solution to 5 gallons of water.

A 3 per cent. solution of cresol compound, U. S. P., or accepted substitute therefor, containing at least 50 per cent. cresylic acid.

Cars known to have contained animals affected with or exposed to foot-and-mouth disease shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of an employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry in order that a card may be attached to the car showing the date on which the work was done. During winter weather any immovable frozen material on the floors of cars shall be covered with air-slaked lime not less than 2 inches deep.

16. Shipments of any of the animals or products affected by the quarantine will be permitted, subject to State regulations, from one point in a quarantined State to another point in the same State which in the course of transportation pass through a State or States other than the State of origin, provided such animals or products are not unloaded in any State other than that of origin.

17. When shipments by rail of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine are made from and to points not included within the quarantined area, the said shipments shall not be unloaded within the quarantined area, except in the restricted area, unless the animals are unloaded en route, as hereinafter provided, for purposes of feed, rest and water, as required by the act of Congress of June 20, 1906 (34 Stat., 607). Such unloading shall be into pens or yards which have been specially cleaned and disinfected for the purpose under the supervision of an employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and which have been specially designated and approved for that purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and such yards in the quarantined area must be separate and apart from stockyards where exposed yards are maintained.

18. When shipments by rail of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine are made from and to points not included in the closed, exposed, or modified areas, or are destined to points in the said areas, the cars containing the livestock shall be and remain sealed from the time of entering the said areas until they reach destination and are unloaded for feed, water and rest, as hereinbefore provided; and when shipments of livestock are unloaded en route within the said areas in cleaned and disinfected pens for the purposes of feed, rest and water, as hereinbefore provided, the seals shall be broken, and the cars after reloading shall be again sealed under the supervision of an employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry, it being the purpose and intent of this provision that cars containing such shipments shall remain sealed during the time they are passing through the said areas, except when broken for the purpose of unloading for rest, feed and water.

19. The shipment of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine from any point in the quarantined area to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country will be permitted, providing the written permission of the Secretary of Agriculture has been first had and obtained.

20. Thirty days after the date of the completion of the disinfection of infected premises within the closed area in any State, cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine in such area may be shipped, transported, or moved, for immediate slaughter only, to points in any other State of the quarantined area upon the same conditions as livestock is permitted movement from the exposed area, as provided by regulation 3; in 30 days' additional time such animals and the dressed carcasses, hides, skins, wool, hair, horns and hoofs of such animals, and hay, straw, similar fodder, manure and litter, and bags or similar containers which have been used for stock feed may be shipped, transported, or moved under the same restrictions which apply to the modified area.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, March 12.—Market steady. Western steam, \$10.25 nom.; Middle West, \$9.85@9.95; city steam, 9% @ 9 1/4 c.; refined Continent, \$10; South American, \$11; Brazil, kegs, \$12; compound, 8 @ 8 1/2 c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, March 12.—Copra fabrique, 108 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 84 1/4 fr.; edible, —.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, March 12.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 170s.; pork, prime mess, 100s.; shoulders, square, 51s.; New York, 47s.; picnic, 45s. 6d.; hams, long, 60s.; American cut, 60s. 3d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 63s. 6d.; long clear, 63s.; short backs, 57s.; bellies, clear, 60s. Lard, spot prime, 52s.; American refined contract, 53s. 3d. 28-lb. boxes, 53s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 37s. 6d.; choice, 41s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 92s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 38s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was fairly active and a shade firmer with the hog market.

Stearine.

The market continues quiet and steady, with oleo quoted at 10 @ 10 1/4 c.

Tallow.

The market remains steady with city quoted at 6 1/2 @ 6 1/4 c. and specials 7 1/4 c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was a shade firmer with the lard market. Trade was quiet.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, March 12.—Hog market strong and mostly 10c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$6.70 @ 6.80; light, \$6.55 @ 6.85; mixed, \$6.55 @ 6.87 1/2; heavy, \$6.25 @ 6.82 1/2; rough, heavy, \$6.25 @ 6.40; Yorkers, \$6.80 @ 6.85; pigs, \$5.50 @ 5.75; cattle, steady; beefs, \$5.70 @ 8.75; cows and heifers, \$3.30 @ 7.60; Texas steers, \$5.40 @ 6.50; Western, \$5 @ 7.35. Sheep market slow and weak; native, \$7 @ 8; yearlings, \$7.75 @ 9; lambs, \$7.65 @ 9.90; Western, \$7.75 @ 10.

Kansas City, March 12.—Hogs steady, at \$6.65 @ 7.05.

South Omaha, March 12.—Hogs higher, at \$6.60 @ 6.75.

Sioux City, March 12.—Hogs strong, at \$6.50 @ 6.60.

Buffalo, March 12.—Hogs lower; on sale, 3,200, at \$7.25 @ 7.65.

Louisville, March 12.—Hogs steady, at \$7.

Indianapolis, March 12.—Hogs higher, at \$7 @ 7.60.

St. Joseph, March 12.—Hogs strong, at \$6.75 @ 6.90.

MEAT LICENSE IN GALVESTON.

A new city ordinance regulating the meat trade has been adopted at Galveston, Tex., by which a license fee of \$15 per annum is imposed on all meat dealers. It also requires that wagons delivering meat must be covered. Other requirements are of a similar sanitary character. One meat inspector at

a salary of \$75 per month is provided for to supervise the enforcement of these regulations throughout the city of Galveston.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	9,000	1,000
Kansas City	300	500	1,000
Omaha		2,000	
St. Louis	300	5,500	
St. Joseph	200	1,000	
Sioux City		400	
St. Paul	200	500	
Oklahoma City	100	900	200
Fort Worth	100	200	800
Milwaukee	25	300	
Denver	100		
Cudahy		500	
Wichita		815	
Indianapolis	50	3,000	
Pittsburgh		11,200	300
Buffalo	100	1,600	1,200
Cleveland	60	1,600	
New York	305	1,235	1,136
Toronto, Canada	50	10	

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1915.

Chicago	17,000	26,000	17,000
Kansas City	10,000	4,300	14,000
Omaha	2,100	3,000	6,500
St. Louis	4,100	9,800	1,500
St. Joseph	2,200	1,000	7,500
Sioux City	1,400	3,000	
St. Paul	2,800	12,000	3,300
Oklahoma City	900	2,500	
Fort Worth	1,700	1,500	300
Milwaukee		2,183	
Denver	900	1,900	1,000
Cudahy		1,500	
Indianapolis	1,000	5,000	
Pittsburgh	1,300	5,500	1,000
Cincinnati	1,300	5,454	
Buffalo	2,300	10,000	9,000
Cleveland	1,000	5,000	1,600
New York	3,901	13,300	9,215
Toronto, Canada	2,279	519	154

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1915.

Chicago	4,000	26,000	10,000
Kansas City	13,000	6,500	8,000
Omaha	5,000	13,000	5,000
St. Louis	2,300	11,400	2,600
St. Joseph	1,700	4,000	2,300
Sioux City	1,400	9,000	200
St. Paul	2,400	6,000	100
Oklahoma City	1,500	3,500	
Fort Worth	2,500	1,000	
Milwaukee	400	3,174	100
Denver	300	2,000	300
Cudahy	300	2,000	300
Wichita		2,250	
Indianapolis	750	6,000	
Pittsburgh		1,000	300
Cincinnati	100	3,012	400
Buffalo	250	1,300	400
Cleveland	60	2,000	1,000
New York	1,637	3,300	1,206

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915.

Chicago	15,000	30,000	15,000
Kansas City	6,400	6,100	6,000
Omaha	4,500	21,000	600
St. Louis	4,100	13,100	600
St. Joseph	2,200	5,000	2,000
Sioux City	3,000	14,000	300
St. Paul	1,500	5,000	300
Oklahoma City	900	1,800	
Fort Worth	1,500	1,300	500
Milwaukee		12,275	
Denver	500	300	300
Cudahy		1,500	
Wichita		946	
Indianapolis	900	7,000	
Pittsburgh		1,000	300
Cincinnati	200	3,323	200
Buffalo	60	1,300	2,000
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	1,005	6,419	3,958
Toronto, Canada	946	2,190	80

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1915.

Chicago	6,000	36,000	11,000
Kansas City	4,500	6,000	7,000
Omaha	7,000	19,000	24,000
St. Louis	2,000	9,000	4,000
St. Joseph	2,800	9,000	5,000
Sioux City	2,000	14,000	400
St. Paul		5,000	
Oklahoma City	600	1,600	
Fort Worth	1,400	1,000	150
Milwaukee		3,735	
Cudahy		18,000	
Wichita		2,642	
Indianapolis		7,000	
Cincinnati		5,758	
New York	958	1,958	1,576

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1915.

Chicago	1,500	20,000	5,000
Kansas City	1,000	5,000	5,000
Omaha	2,200	16,000	11,700
St. Louis	650	8,000	2,500
St. Joseph	400	5,200	
Sioux City	900	11,000	
Fort Worth	1,400	1,000	
South St. Paul	1,900	9,200	900
Oklahoma City	200	2,200	

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,232	27,000	15,829
Swift & Co.	6,170	19,600	17,484
S. & S. Co.	4,111	14,800	8,452
Morris & Co.	5,115	12,000	7,035
Hammond Packing Co.	2,404	8,400	
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,270		
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	606	11,300	

Boyd, Lunham & Co., 7,800 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 9,400 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,000 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,800 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 8,800 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,600 hogs; others, 2,600 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,673	9,523	2,479
Fowler Packing Co.	337		9,923
S. & S. Co.	2,428	7,945	6,087
Swift & Co.	3,024	6,575	7,630
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,858	6,254	5,216
Morris & Co.	3,625	8,576	3,368
Blount		1,438	281
Independent Packing Co.	379		781
Schwartz, Bolen & Co.	23	2,324	
Others	156	811	23

R. Bailling, 25 cattle; I. Meyer, 307 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 48 cattle; New York Butchers Dressed Beef Co., 180 cattle; M. Rice, 973 hogs; J. Sterne & Son, 75 cattle; E. Storm, 25 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 74 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 66 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,474	8,436	5,014
Swift & Co.	3,642	12,330	19,915
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,473	16,318	7,724
Armour & Co.	3,306	16,159	17,949
Swartz & Co.		3,434	
J. W. Murphy		3,348	
Lincoln Packing Co.	74		
South Omaha Packing Co.	22		
John Morrell & Co.	4		460

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,783	9,193	1,551
Swift & Co.	2,552	6,889	1,276
Armour & Co.	1,959	10,018	1,887
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	516		
Independent Packing Co.	829		
East Side Packing Co.	186		1,411
J. H. Belz Provision Co.		1,233	
Carondelet Packing Co.	39	292	
Sartorius Provision Co.		528	
Krey Packing Co.	13	558	
Heli Packing Co.		311	

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending March 6, 1915:

CATTLE.

Chicago	31,807
Kansas City	15,748
Omaha	13,618
St. Joseph	5,469
Cudahy	610
Sioux City	4,007
South St. Paul	5,278
New York and Jersey City	10,360
Fort Worth	5,570
Pittsburgh	1,018
Denver	1,135
Oklahoma City	1,789
Cincinnati	2,975

HOGS.

Chicago	133,003
Kansas City	55,935
Omaha	52,332
St. Joseph	33,452
Cudahy	27,412
Sioux City	25,484
Ottumwa	12,500
Cedar Rapids	558
South St. Paul	35,238
New York and Jersey City	37,513
Fort Worth	8,771
Pittsburgh	7,702
Denver	12,477
Oklahoma City	14,210
Cincinnati	

SHEEP.

Chicago	51,540
Kansas City	28,037
Omaha	39,632
St. Joseph	7,177
Cudahy	15
Sioux City	2,373
South St. Paul	1,030
New York and Jersey City	20,610
Fort Worth	3,262
Pittsburgh	2,367
Denver	1,440
Oklahoma City	347

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good cotton oil man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner. It's page 48.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets are at a standstill. Tanners are refusing to buy in view of the uncertain leather situation. Leather is dull at home and the army export trade is apparently at an end. Packer hide prices are considered too high by tanners, who consider the deterioration of quality and complain that quotations are from 2@3c. too high.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Trade was practically nil in the period under review. No business was reported as actually transpiring in that length of time, but a total of close to 25,000 hides were reported as having sold in the preceding week. Prices on that business were considerably lower than formerly accepted, the reductions being about a cent a pound on the grades in largest supply. The general tone to the situation is a waiting one. Heavy native steers sold at 22½c. to the extent of 2,000 January hides. A large outside packer sold a couple of cars of native steers of January kill at 21½c. The low figure is considered the nominal market for business in big packer goods now. New York tanners are only bidding 21c. there. Heavy Texas steers are quiet. No trades have been reported below 20¾c., and this rate was recently bid and 21c. demanded. The nominal market now for heavy weights is quoted at 20@20½c., lights and extremes are quoted at 19½@20c. nominal. Butt branded steers sold in the preceding period at 19¾c., a reduction of ¼c. from former sale rate, to the extent of 10,000 January and February slaughter. More are said to be available at that figure, and some killers ask 20c. Colorado steers sold at 19½c. in connection with the butts above, embracing about 7,500 hides of January and February accumulation. More are offered at 19½c. without attracting attention. Branded cows rule quiet. Last sales were made some time ago at 20¼c. The nominal market at present is considered at 19½@20c., with the inside figure considered nearer a trading basis. Heavy native cows were quiet. Last sales were at 23¼c. The nominal market based on recent trades in other selections would be at 22½c., but a trading basis is nearer 21½c. Light native cows sold by one of the large outside killers early in the period at 22½c. for a couple of small cars of January, February kill. Only February hides are held awaiting sale in the big packer market. Native bulls were slow. Sellers are talking up to 18c. for these hides, but buyers are unwilling to trade. Values range down to 17c. for

current kill. Branded bulls sold at 16c. for a large car of back salting heavy average hides. Recently some fresher kill heavy branded bulls sold at 16½c. These rates are considered the nominal market now.

Later.—The packer hide market is still nominal and quiet. Tanners refuse to buy and packers are not yet ready to reduce prices to effect clearance sales.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market for seasonable country hides is at a standstill. Tanners absolutely decline to make bids and refuse to state their ideas of the probable value of these hides. In the absence of such information it is a hard matter to quote prices. However, a moderate amount of trading was effected in free-of-grub fall hides of all weights at former sale rates for such quality. Local dealers have no incentive to operate in the originating sections as they do not know what hides are likely to be worth within the next month or so. Everything hinges on the tanner. He is waiting for a return of the European demand for leather at high prices or lower priced hides in order to be able to market finished goods to the domestic trade at reasonable rates. The domestic leather trade is far from satisfactory as far as permitting of operating in raw materials is concerned. The movement in fall hides was for immediate shipment and was general in character. Some dealers cleared out their holdings of fall goods, preferring to take a little less than they asked in order to bring this about. Dealers are not anxious to speculate on the present high plane of values. Heavy steers were not sold. This selection is offered in current receipts at 19@19½c. and bids are solicited. Most operators believe it possible to get hides at 18½c. Heavy cows were quiet in current quality, which is quoted on a parity with heavy steers, or in a range of 18½@19½c. for business with the inside nearer the market. Some heavy cows of fall quality were included with butts at 20c., a total of about 5,000 such hides selling. Butts were dull and featureless. This grade of hides is held at 20c. by most dealers who consider it useless to reduce asking rates until there is some prospective business in sight. Other sellers are offering this selection at 19½c. and soliciting bids. One dealer says he refused a bid of 19¼c. for 45 lbs. and up in seasonable quality. About 5,000 fall free of grub butts with heavy cows included sold at 20c. Some of these hides were held for 20½c., but holders decided not to speculate with the last sale rate available as a bid. These hides were moved out immediately. The situation in the country districts is quiet at 18@19c. delivered Chicago basis for all weights of seasonable hides as

to quality. Extremes ruled featureless in seasonable goods. This class of stock is quoted at 19@20c. asked, with the inside rate nearer the market for business. A couple of cars of fall extremes were moved for immediate shipment at 20½c. Branded hides were not traded in. The principal buyers claim to be out of the market. Nominal values on country run are quoted at 15½@16c. flat. Country packer branded hides range up to 18½c. asked delivered here as to quality and percentage of steers included. Bulls were quiet. Recent sales fairly well cleared out holdings and nothing is pressing on the market. Country bulls are held at the last sale rate of 15½c. Country packer goods range at 15½@16½c. asked as to lots.

Later.—In Chicago the market continues dull, but more activity is noted at country points at lower prices. The trend of local prices seems to be toward 18½c. butts.

CALFSKINS were not reported sold, although there were some rumors around that one collector had moved his stock. He was asking the former sale rate of 22c. for about one carload of skins. The report current was to the effect that 20½c. had been accepted. The nominal market, however, is considered at 21@21½c. Outside city skins sold at 21c. delivered here. Countries are quoted at 19½@20c., and packers are freely offered at 25c. and bids solicited. Deacons quoted at 85@95c. and light calf, \$1.05@1.15. Later.—One car of local city skins sold at 21c. Kipskins were sold at 18½c. for one car of seasonable collection. A tanner made a catch bid at that figure and was surprised to get the lot. Most dealers ask more money. The rate above, however, is considered about on the actual market for the quality involved. City skins are quoted at 19c. nominal and packers at 20c.; most killers still talk up to 23c.

HORSE HIDES are lifeless. Country run is quoted at \$4.75@5 for business; cities range at \$5.25@5.50 for business. Seconds at \$1 reduction; ponies and glues \$1.50@2, and coltskins at 50@75c. asked as to lots.

HOGSKINS are moving out about as fast as available in small parcels to the local trade at 50@65c. for the regular country collection with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price.

SHEEP PELTS.—Not much business was done in packer skins this week. Pullers while anxious for skins are not as keen for them as to pay continually advancing figures. One killer disposed of two river points of slaughter in sheep and lambskins at \$2.25 after having refused that figure for his other points of kill. Other killers also succeeded in getting that rate for odd cars. Slaughter in salt and ahead a couple of weeks moved at the price in question. Some lots are held at \$2.30. Country skins are quoted in a range of \$1.25@1.75 average as to quality of seasonable uniform lots. Dry Western pelts are quoted quiet on account of small supplies at 16@18c. as to lots; outside generally asked for the best Montana descriptions.

(Continued on page 36.)

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 10.

On Monday we had 16,780 cattle, Tuesday's run totaled 4,182 head and Wednesday's receipts were estimated at 16,000, making a total of 37,000 cattle for the first three days of the week, as compared with 32,191 for the same period a week ago. Medium and low-priced cattle have suffered the least, that class showing only 15@25c. decline, and while of the better grades a few choice yearlings and choice handy weights, such as meet the demands of the city trade, are selling fairly well, everything else has suffered a terrific decline, most of the good to choice cattle showing 25@40c. loss thus far this week, while the choice to prime, weighty cattle are off fully 50c. per cwt. Closure of the Eastern outlet, especially the New York City demand which calls for a high class of kosher beef, was a "bearish" factor of the utmost importance. Predictions as to the amicable adjustment of Eastern quarantine difficulties within the near future would be entirely a guess because the authorities, especially in Pennsylvania, through which State most of the shipments to the East must pass, seem to be imbued with the idea that it is absolutely essential to the health of the livestock in their section of the country that not only must they prevent livestock from being unloaded within the State, but they must also prevent it from passing through the Northwest corner, which has to be traversed in order to reach New York and the New England States, and in view of the fact that something like 7,000 carloads of livestock have been shipped from here to the East with safety since the Chicago market was given a clean bill of health 30 days ago, it would seem that the action of the aforesaid authorities was untenable and entirely too drastic.

Just as the market on this class of cattle was on the verge of gradually working to a higher level we are again confronted with the unreasonable demands of the Pennsylvania authorities, which have practically eliminated all of the Eastern order buyers from the trade, in consequence of which and also in sympathy with the terrific decline in the steer market the trade on cows and heifers shows 15@25c. decline thus far this week, the bull market is off 25@40c. per cwt., and the calf trade shows a loss of 50c. per cwt., and heavy bulls, on account of the lack of Eastern competition, are a drug on the market and selling very low compared with hogskins. The very moderate percentage of this class of cattle in the receipts is prima facie evidence, we believe, that supplies of butcher stuff will be very light during the next thirty to sixty days.

A light run of hogs during the closing days of last week was followed by a surprisingly meager supply of 28,000 on Monday, at which time, despite practically no Eastern outlet, the trade, because of the slim supply, worked up to a point where the extreme top of the market was \$7.05. Since Monday a slightly freer marketward movement has taken place, Tuesday's receipts being 25,000 and Wednesday's run was estimated at 40,000, and there being no competition from the Eastern buyers, they being barred from shipping East by the Pennsylvania quarantine regulations, the trade eased off 15@20c. from the best time Monday, bulk of the hogs selling on Wednesday from \$6.75@6.85, with the extreme top \$6.90, with indications pointing to fairly liberal receipts and some further lowering of values within the next few days because of the demand being confined practically to the local packers. As to when the Eastern buyers will again be in the trade is largely a matter of conjecture, but we would think a week or so would tell the tale, and we expect a somewhat higher level of values just as soon as shipments can be made from Chicago to the East.

Despite the obstacles that have surround-

ed the sheep and lamb market, as well as the other branches of the trade, light supplies have carried values up to record-breaking points for the time of year. All varieties have shared in the advance, and feeders that have been able to hold on until this month are reaping handsome profits on their winter's work. Local feed yards are well cleared and from now on Colorado can dictate supplies. Clipped stock is beginning to come quite freely, but is not meeting with strong favor as yet. Woolled—Good to choice lambs, \$9.75@10; poor to medium, \$8.75@9.40; culls, \$7.25@8; yearlings, \$8.75@9; wethers, \$7.75@8.15; good to choice ewes, \$7.60@7.75; poor to medium, \$7@7.40; culls, \$5@6; fancy heavy, native ewes, \$7.85@8. Clipped—Good to choice lambs, \$8.25@8.50; poor to medium and heavy lambs, \$7.50@8.25; culls, \$6@6.50; fat yearlings, \$7.40@7.75; fat wethers, \$6.50@6.75; fat ewes, \$6.15@6.40; poor to medium, \$5.75@6; culls, \$4@4.75.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, March 9.

The fat cattle market attained a fairly reliable stride last week, prices finishing 25@40c. higher than the first day of the week. This week opened with a strong market yesterday, but late reports from Chicago stated that kosher trade had flattened out there, and big steers were sharply lower. The weakness penetrated to the whole market, and sales here today are steady to 10c. lower, and the market slow, as buyers hesitated to accept the reversed conditions. Prime steers are quotable at \$8.50@8.65, including yearlings, some heavy steers today at \$8.55, and heifers are worth up to \$8.40. Medium heifers at \$7.25 this morning were quoted 10@15c. lower, while cows at \$6 were called steady. Features today are a string of Louisiana steers at \$6.05, 813 lbs. average, a train of North Texas meal fed steers, 1,170 lbs. average at \$7.20 and \$7.05, and a train of Panhandle beef steers put away to be sold tomorrow. This Panhandle train is the forerunner of a large number of winter fed cattle in that new feeding region that will come to market between now and the first of May. Stockers and feeders are firm, stock steers up to \$8, and good feeders at \$7.40@7.75, including some Iowa feeders at \$7.50.

Hogs are advancing rapidly this week, under the influence of light receipts, due to bad country roads. In parts of Nebraska and Kansas public highways are impassable with vehicles, and many of the hogs arriving this week bear evidence of a mud bath. Order buyers and packers competed keenly for the 7,000 hogs here today, top price being \$7, and bulk of sales \$6.90@7. A legitimate advance in prices is about due, but the rise this week is too rapid, and the market will probably suffer reverses when marketing becomes normal.

Sheep and lambs sold 10@15c. higher today, receipts 8,000. New high prices for the season, and for all previous time at this season were made today, lambs selling at \$9.70, yearlings \$8.70, wethers \$8.15, ewes \$7.75; bulk of sales in each class within a quarter of these prices. Receipts balance of the week will run light, as much of the lamb feeding territory is snow-bound.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., March 10.

Cattle receipts for the week amounted to 16,300 head, which included 2,925 head on the Southern side of the market. The supply of beef steers has been more generous than a week ago. Good steers are about 40@50c. lower for the week, with the lighter grades from 15@25c. lower. Quality of the offerings has been better, and some good to choice offerings have been received. Some yearling steers topped the market early in the week

by bringing \$9, however, towards the close the general quotations on beef steers range from \$7@8.50. The quality of the butcher cattle on sale has been somewhat better. Twenty-five cents would about cover the loss on this grade. Heifers topped the week by bringing \$8.50, and the high time on cows was \$7.50. Calves topped the market this week at \$10.75, however, they are about 25c. lower at the close. The run on the Southern side has been very light this week. The market has held steady all week, with the exception of Monday, when a 10c. advance was noted. Some Texas fed steers brought \$7.65 this week, and some Oklahoma steers sold for \$7.15. A train of Texas steers, on Monday, brought \$7.30.

The supply of hogs for the week amounted to 60,500 head. The quality of the offerings has been good. \$7.25 was paid today for light hogs, which is the top for the week. The market since the close of last week has been on the upturn and prices are about 40c. higher than the close. Mixed and butchers are bringing from \$7@7.20; good heavies, \$7@7.15; lights, \$7.10@7.25. The bulk of all sales are going to scale from \$7.05@7.15. Eastern order buyers have been active, and the demand has been especially on the good kinds. Clearances have been excellent.

Sheep receipts were 6,700 this week, most of which were Western lambs and yearlings fed in Nebraska. Clipped yearlings from Nebraska topped the market today by bringing \$7.60. Wool yearlings are quoted from \$7.50@8.90; muttons from \$6.75@8. Choice lambs are quoted up to \$10, the bulk of the offerings range from \$9@9.90. The supply for the week has been very small, and the demand being away above the supply, clearances have been made early in each session.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., March 9.

While receipts of cattle have been just about normal for this time of the year the demand is still a rather uncertain quantity and the trade continues to show considerable unevenness. After starting out very badly last week the market developed a strong advance and closing prices were 15@25c. higher for the week and this advance has been fairly well sustained so far this week in spite of the flare up in Eastern shipping regulations. The range is rather wide just at present, from \$6.50@8.50 for poor to prime beefs, but the bulk of the fair to good 1,050@1,350-pound cattle sell at a spread of \$7.25@7.85. Cows and heifers have also sold freely at higher figures ranging from \$7.75@7.25, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock moving at a range of \$5.25@6.25. Veal calves are stronger than a week ago at \$7@10.25, but bulls, stags, etc., are somewhat lower at \$5@6.50.

Hogs have been selling a little higher of late owing to smaller marketing and a healthy demand from both local packers and shippers. Quality is still the main consideration with buyers, however, and the range of prices continues decidedly narrow. With about 12,700 hogs here today prices were strong to a nickel higher. Tops brought \$6.75 as against \$6.55 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around \$6.65@6.70, as against \$6.42@6.50 a week ago.

Supplies of sheep and lambs have been fairly liberal, but at other points the run is falling short so that there appears to be no limit to the demand for the good fat grades, and prices are right at the high point of the season or 25@50c. higher than a week or ten days ago. Fat lambs sold today at \$9@9.75. Yearlings are quoted at \$8.50@9; wethers \$7.50@8.00 and ewes \$7.25@7.75.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 8, 1915.

	Reeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lams.	Hogs.
New York	2,620	3,236	5,352	9,932
Jersey City	4,822	1,537	11,204	27,581
Central Union	2,918	109	3,994	—
Totals	10,360	4,962	20,610	37,513
Totals last week	9,046	5,185	18,870	25,697

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Kingwood, W. Va.—J. F. Brand, J. A. Sterling and E. M. Lantz are the incorporators of the Crystal Spring Creamery Company. Capital stock, \$10,000.

Fairmont, W. Va.—A. Spates Brady, F. R. Brahon, M. M. Foster and others are the incorporators of the City Ice Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Springfield, Mo.—The Springfield Arctic Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated by W. R. Colcord, J. H. Sells and H. B. McDaniel, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Galveston, Tex.—The Ford Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by S. J. Heyman, I. E. Johnson and James Ford, and will establish a plant at 1021 Tremont street.

ICE NOTES.

Dresden, Tenn.—An ice plant will be built by Mr. Brann.

Crozet, Va.—C. E. Starkweather will build a cold storage warehouse.

Buffalo, Mo.—A five-ton ice plant will be built by James A. Bonner.

Savannah, Ga.—The Savannah Brewing Company contemplates the erection of an ice plant.

Atlanta, Ga.—The ice plant of the Ponce de Leon Ice Manufacturing Company will be enlarged.

Fort Pierce, Fla.—An ice-making plant will be established by the Peerless Ice Cream Company.

Kennett, Mo.—The city voted to grant a new franchise to the Kennett Ice and Electric Company.

Richmond, Va.—It is reported that the Roseneck Brewery Company will be converted into a cold storage warehouse.

Hardy, Ark.—A cold storage warehouse for meats and produce is being contemplated by Jos. A. Weir, of Memphis, Tenn.

Worcester, Mass.—Tait Brothers' ice cream

factory on Arctic street has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$30,000.

Bethany, Mo.—A company is being organized by J. R. Johnson, of Springfield, Mo., for the purpose of establishing an ice plant.

Hindman, Ky.—The ice and electric light plant owned by Francis Smith & Co., has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$6,000.

Williamson, W. Va.—The plant of the Williamson Light & Ice Company has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$110,000.

Strasburg, Va.—It is reported that Stickley Bros. will build a cold storage warehouse for fruits and will install a refrigerating and ice-making plant.

Dandridge, Tenn.—A 2½-ton ice plant will be installed in connection with the electric light station of the Dandridge Light and Power Company.

Vinton, Tex.—Plans are being prepared for the Vinton Ice, Light and Water Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, for an ice and electric light plant.

Charleston, S. D.—The Crystal Ice Factory, organized with J. H. Doscher president and G. F. Doscher secretary and treasurer, will establish an ice factory with a daily capacity of 75 tons.

ROTARY COMPRESSORS FOR REFRIGERATION AND OTHER PURPOSES.

By Richard S. Broas, New York.*

Many years of usage, after innumerable experiments, have placed the reciprocating compressor in the front rank of refrigerating machinery, but in recent years the rotary compressor has been improved so that it deserves consideration, and its advocates claim that for some purposes it is better than those of the reciprocating type. The reciprocating machine was developed from steam engine practice, while there was little precedent to follow in designing the rotary type.

*Read before the annual meeting of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.

It may be well to define the term "Rotary Compressor," as used in this paper. It is a device for compressing a gas, and consists primarily of a cylinder in which revolves a drum or spider mounted on a shaft and fitted with blades or fans. It should not be confused with the multi-cylinder reciprocating machines, which are mounted around and revolve on a shaft, and which have been called rotary machines.

The ideal compressor should have the following requirements: simplicity; no clearance, consequently no re-expansion; few wearing parts, and these easily removable; absence of inertia in the moving parts and in the gas; a small friction factor; high volumetric efficiency; small size per cubic inch displacement; high speed; low manufacturing cost.

As regards simplicity, knowledge of the different designs of reciprocating compressors is general, so it is not necessary to describe their various parts. Among the rotary compressors there are several types which approximate what it is sought to produce, but it would as yet be a presumption to allege that any of them have attained perfection.

One style of rotary comprises a cylinder containing at the top a cylindrically bored valve chamber. The heads forming the ends carry bearings for a shaft on which is mounted an eccentric actuating an eccentric strap in contact with the cylinder. The strap is prevented from turning by an extension sliding in an opening in the round valve, and from its rotary motion, while in contact with the cylinder, induces the displacing of a given volume in the cylinder, and the connecting rod actuating the rotary valve makes and cuts off communication between the cylinder and the outlet discharge chamber at the required point in the cycle. The opening of the port is governed by the position and size of the opening in the valve. The moving parts of this machine are the cam, shaft and the drum.

ICE HANDLING EQUIPMENT

For Manufactured and Natural Ice Plants
Cold Storage Houses, Car Icing Stations



Our Machines are Designed and Built with a full knowledge of the requirements of prospective customers.

We offer the Services of our Engineering Department Free.

Are your facilities adequate? If not, write us today.

ICE TOOLS

for use in every department of your business.

Write for catalog.

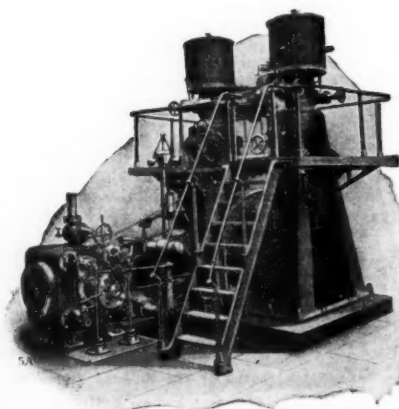
GIFFORD-WOOD COMPANY

Works: HUDSON, N. Y.

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The FRICK

Refrigerating Machine
is built for Endurance
and Efficiency.

It has endured all overloads, lack of attention, excessive speeds and every other kind of hard usage to be met.

FRICK machines have been operating 25 to 30 years, running through long operating seasons

without a shutdown or break of any kind. This is efficiency.

Be sure to ask for our latest Catalog P10.

FRICK COMPANY, Waynesboro, Pa.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE: Wering Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., T. R. Wincroft.
BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co.; J. W. Gilbert.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper.
CINCINNATI: Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
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LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, Kentucky Consumers Oil Co.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Bantz.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
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ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

Another type of rotary consists of a horizontal cylinder with heads at each end, in which are mounted bearings slightly off center. On the shaft is mounted a cylindrical rotor, with slots, in which are placed flat blades, held apart by spacing pins passing through the shaft. These blades slide radially in and out of the rotor and are actuated by their bearing against the surface of the cylinder. As the compressor revolves the space formed by the cylinder, rotor and two adjacent blades is constantly increasing until the maximum is attained, all on the suction stroke, and at this point the suction part is closed to the chamber by the passage of the rear blade.

The rotation continues and the chamber decreases in size until at a prearranged point the front blade passes the discharge port and the compressed gas is forced into the outlet pipe. This compressor, while not so simple as the one previously described, has thirteen parts which move, but as much parts are tied together there are only two moving units outside of the rotor.

A prominent feature of both these compressors is that there are no bolts, nuts, screws or any small pieces to break or become loosened and drop into the moving parts.

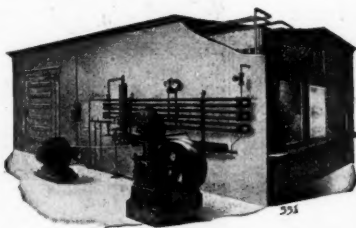
In a reciprocating compressor it is necessary, for mechanical reasons, to allow a clearance between the piston and cylinder head, and, although it is a small percentage of the total piston displacement, it is a factor to be considered, as the volume is expanded to the back pressure and has to be re-compressed. A rotary machine may be so made that the rotor is at all times in contact with the top of the cylinder, so a chamber in passing from the discharge to the suction position will be freed from its gas under pressure, and as no gas escapes to the suction side there can be no re-expansion.

In the reciprocating machine the main wearing parts are the cylinder, piston rings, piston rod and valves. In the first described rotary the wearing parts are the shaft, cylinder, drum and cam; in the second, the wear is on the cylinder, shaft, packing strips at the bearing end of blades and on the blades; the packing strips are analogous to piston rings, but are more easily replaced. Cylinder wear is common to all types of compressors, and to about the same extent.

In reciprocating machines the piston rod wear is greater and causes more trouble than the wear on the shaft of the rotaries, and in the latter the wear on the sliding and revolving cam are of small moment, as a considerable amount can occur before renewals are necessary.

In a rotary machine using an offset shaft, with a rotor in contact with the cylinder at

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



SERVICE

What a Service Department means to the owner of an Automobile, the YORK Sales Organization means to the users of ICE MAKING and REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

The YORK Sales Organization is the only one of its scope and magnitude in this industry.

Its business is that of catering to the wants of owners of Refrigerating and Ice Making Plants—not as a side line, but as their sole and only business.

This Organization has a combined investment in this business of over \$1,000,000. This is in addition to the \$5,000,000 invested by the York Manufacturing Company.

Each Branch employs its own Experts, and in addition to carrying a line of YORK Products to the value of \$500,000, they also carry a complete line of Supplies for the Ice Making and Refrigerating Plant, including Ammonia, Salt, Calcium, Oil, Packing, Pipe, Insulating Materials, etc., and are prepared at all times to furnish repair parts or make repairs to the average Plant, on short notice.

SERVICE is the running mate of QUALITY.

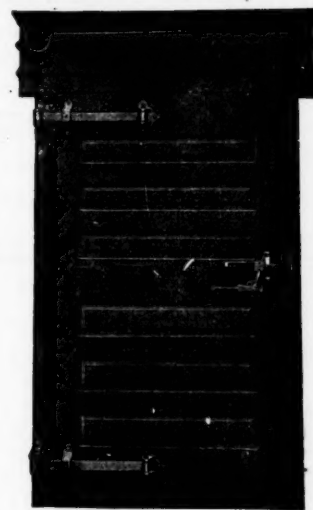
You can have both QUALITY and SERVICE by patronizing the YORK Organization.

YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

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DOORS



For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our

JONES or NO EQUAL

types of Doors, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive Jones Automatic Fastener and Jones Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 68-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

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Use *Armour's* Anhydrous Ammonia and Watch RESULTS

REMEMBER, the slightest impurity in your ammonia hinders the perfect working of your entire refrigerating system. This means big money-loss for you.

Give Armour's a thorough, practical test in your own plant. Note the 100% service, the economy and satisfaction.

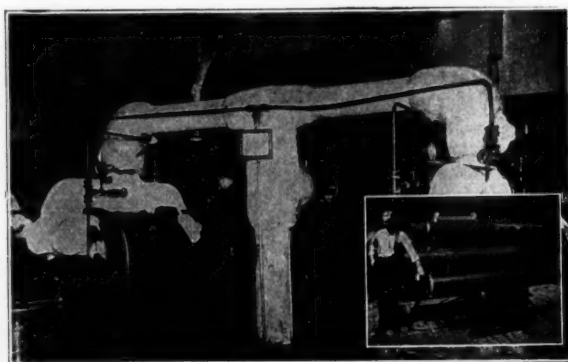
Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia is made from material strictly mineral in its origin. We test each cylinder before shipping. Sold subject to your test before using.

Stocks carried at all principal shipping points. Write for information.

The Armour Ammonia Works

Owned and Operated by Armour and Company

CHICAGO



one point, the blades travel at a constant speed and practically in a circle. The rotor and shaft revolve on a common center, so that there is no reversing of inertia as in a reciprocating compressor, and so far as this influence is concerned constant torque is obtained.

Volumetric efficiency depends on two things, the temperature of the chamber receiving suction gas and the correct timing of the valves. Re-expansion is not to be considered. In some types of rotaries the receiving chamber has about the temperature of the suction and as the only part common to the gas at all stages of compression is the rotor, the heat transfer into the suction gas is small. The unafrow principle is approached.

Port location determines absolutely the timing, and as the necessary lap can be given, the packing effect of flowing gas is utilized. In rotaries, where the ports are the only openings, there can be no such uncertainty of timing as with any reciprocating machine in which the valves are controlled by springs; with improved condition of receiving chamber temperature and "timing," there is added volumetric efficiency; and such gain is further increased since there is no "re-expansion." Tests have shown a volumetric efficiency of as high as 85 per cent. on this type of compressor.

Friction is the product of speed and load, other factors being equal. In the second rotary described there is only a running clearance between the rotor and cylinder heads, and no load being applied the friction loss is small; although the speed is high between the packing strips and the cylinder, the load is only that required for the slight movement of the sliding blade. In fact, the only load of any importance is against the sides of the blades and then only when the chamber containing the gas is on the compression part of its cycle. The blades have ample bearing surface, and their motion is but $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in a compressor with a capacity of 1,300 cubic inches per revolution. Main bearings may be of either the ball or roller type, and compared with a reciprocating machine, relatively

high speed may be used. Tests have been made with 200 to 800 r. p. m., on different sized compressors. Indications are that still higher speed can be used, and this is important because with high speed rotaries low priced driving motors can be employed.

One rotary compressor with a displacement of 150 cubic feet per minute at 200 revolutions is 2 feet high and requires a floor space of 2 x 3 feet. As regards "displacement" it is equivalent to a 31-ton reciprocating ammonia machine, based on 15 pounds back pressure, 85 degs. Fahr. condensing temperature, and 80 per cent. volumetric efficiency. Such a machine, with all parts machined to an exact fit, can be sold for about \$400. A number of machines of this type are now in commercial operation and show excellent results.

The lubricating oil enters the compressor under pressure at the outer end of the bearings and passes through them to the space back of the blades and is then pumped to the bearing surface of the cylinder through oil grooves in the blades. After its application in the cylinder the oil is carried out with the discharge gas, separated, filtered and returned to the bearings.

While these rotaries are designed for working fluids calling for low pressures, in order to obtain commercially available boiling points of the fluid and comparatively low condensing pressures, the success now attained warrants a belief that further development will permit the use of a working fluid with much lower boiling point and higher condensing pressures.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Federal Bureau of Crop Estimates, from reports of correspondents and agents, estimates that the amount of wheat on farms March 1, 1915, was about 152,903,000 bushels, or 17.2 per cent. of the 1914 crop, against 151,809,000 bushels, or 19.9 per cent., of the 1913 crop on farms March 1, 1913. About 60.7 per cent. of

the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 53.9 per cent. of the 1913 crop and 61.6 per cent. of the 1912 crop so shipped.

The amount of corn on farms March 1, 1915, was about 910,894,000 bushels, or 34.1 per cent. of the 1914 crop, against 866,392,000 bushels, or 35.4 per cent. of the 1913 crop on farms March 1, 1914, and 1,289,655,000 bushels or 41.3 per cent. of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913. About 18.6 per cent. of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 17.2 per cent. of the 1913 crop and 21.8 per cent. of the 1912 crop so shipped. The proportion of the 1914 crop which is merchantable is about 84.5 per cent., against 80.1 per cent. of the 1913 crop and 85.0 per cent. of the 1912 crop.

The amount of oats on farms March 1, 1915, was about 379,369,000 bushels, or 33.2 per cent. of the 1914 crop, against 419,476,000 bushels, or 37.4 per cent. of the 1913 crop on farms March 1, 1914, and 604,216,000 bushels, or 42.6 per cent. of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913. About 29.4 per cent. of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 26.5 per cent. of the 1913 crop and 30.9 per cent. of the 1912 crop so shipped.

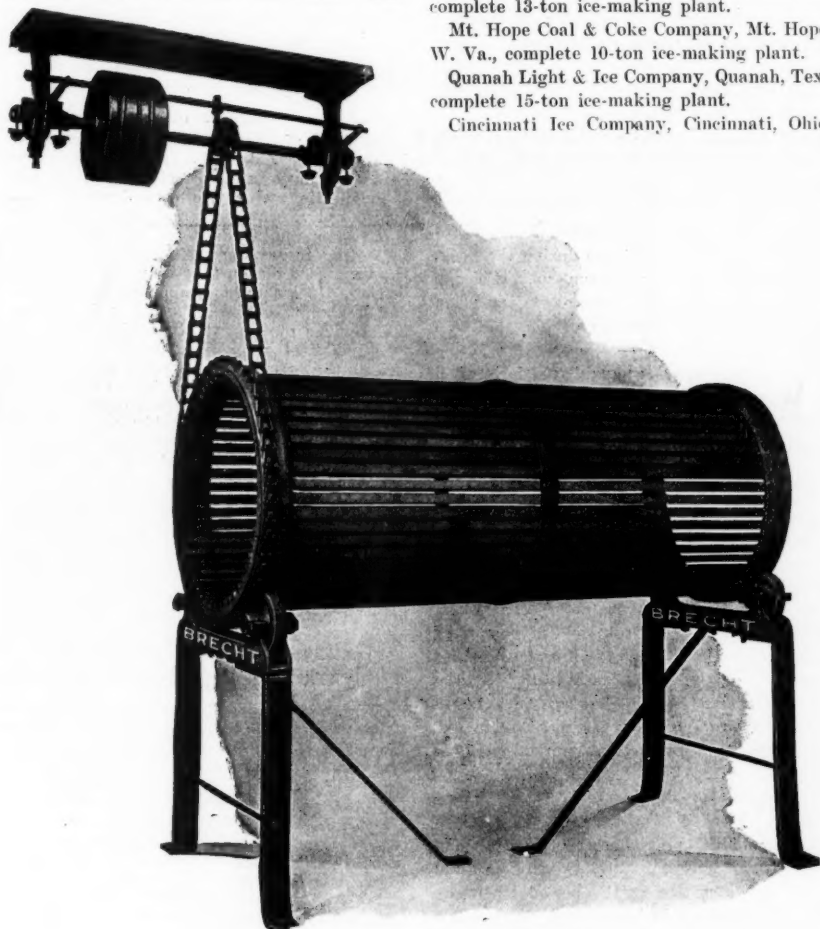
The amount of barley on farms March 1, 1915, was about 42,889,000 bushels, or 22 per cent. of the 1914 crop, against 44,126,000 bushels, or 24.8 per cent. of the 1913 crop on farms March 1, 1914, and 62,283,000 bushels, or 27.8 per cent. of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913. About 45.1 per cent. will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 48.4 per cent. of the 1913 crop and 53.7 per cent. of the 1912 crop so shipped.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

BRECHT'S BONE AND HEAD WASHER.

Another piece of equipment which is necessary to economy and efficiency in the modern packing plant is the machine which cleanses bones and heads. The Brecht Company, of St. Louis, has a machine on the market which is said to be very effective.

The cylinder of this new-style head and bone washer is 36 inches in diameter by 8 feet long. It is constructed of angle-iron slats, securely riveted to cast-iron rings, with a re-inforcing band around the center. This



THE NEW BONE AND HEAD WASHER.

cylinder revolves on roller bearings, the stands being 30 inches high. A perforated pipe passing through the interior of the cylinder furnishes the washing water, which is also lifted by the angle slats and falls back onto the stock, thoroughly cleansing it.

The washer is furnished complete, as shown in the illustration, with countershaft and tight and loose pulleys.

TRIUMPH ICE MACHINE SALES.

Recent sales of Triumph refrigerating and ice-making machinery are reported by the Triumph Ice Machine Company, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass., 10½-ton refrigerating plant.

Southern High School, Philadelphia, Pa., 8-ton refrigerating plant.

L. Lehman & Company, Trenton, N. J., 8-ton refrigerating plant.

Weston Electric Light, Power & Water Company, Weston, W. Va., 20-ton ice plant.

Swift & Company, Lewiston, Me., 8-ton refrigerating plant.

Steffen Dairy Company, Covington, Ky., 6-ton refrigerating plant.

J. G. Witcher, Danville, Va., 25-ton ice-making plant.

Bedford Stone & Construction Company, Indianapolis, Ind., complete 6-ton refrigerating plant for the Winter Apartment House.

Sandersville Ice Company, Sandersville, Ga., complete 13-ton ice-making plant.

Mt. Hope Coal & Coke Company, Mt. Hope, W. Va., complete 10-ton ice-making plant.

Quanah Light & Ice Company, Quanah, Tex., complete 15-ton ice-making plant.

Cincinnati Ice Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Geo. B. Mooock Dairy Company, Ft. Thomas, Ky., piping and fittings for addition to their present Triumph 6-ton refrigerating plant.

Martin Mason Brewing Company, Hamilton, Ohio, 4 sections Triumph double-pipe ammonia condenser, 12 pipes high by 20 feet long, together with additional piping and supplies.

I. E. Bossardet, Detroit, Mich., complete 2-ton refrigerating plant, for the pasturization of 150 gallons of milk per day.

W. G. Ball, Clinton, Okla., one section 2-inch x 3-inch Triumph double-pipe brine cooler.

Perry Electric Company, Perry, Fla., 2 10-ton Triumph Dog House steam condensers.

E. S. Lape, Ft. Thomas, Ky., one section of Triumph double-pipe ammonia condenser.

Mt. Hope Coal & Coke Company, Mt. Hope, W. Va., complete cork insulation for their 10-ton ice-making tank.

Merchants' Creamery Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, are putting their plant in excellent shape for the coming season, and have purchased a section of Triumph double-pipe ammonia condenser, 8 sections of Triumph double-pipe brine cooler, and also a new brine tank.

SPEED OF TRUCK HURRIES DRIVERS.

"We have noticed that when the average wagon driver is placed in charge of a Federal motor truck, that same driver usually shows a very noticeable increase in 'pep,'" says J. F. Bowman, director of sales of the Federal Motor Truck Company, Detroit, Mich. "Since we have had our traffic engineer out making actual investigations as to how trucks compare with horse-drawn equipment, our opinions along this line have been surely confirmed.

"The psychological effect of the speedy motor truck upon the driver spurs him on to more speed in his end of the delivery work. The driver sees himself accomplishing many more times as much work as he did with the old slow team and wagon, and the speed germ gets into his system.

"All of us like to see ourselves accomplishing more work in less time than we had counted on taking for that work, and thus it is with the motor truck driver. He falls in love, figuratively speaking, with his Federal, because it is so simple, and the truck responds so cheerfully to the work it is put to, no matter how many hours it may have been on duty.

"When a man is driving a horse-drawn vehicle he recognizes that the horses can't go very fast, and he gets into the mental habit of doing everything in connection with his work slowly. He excuses himself by thinking or saying that he is easy on his horses; he feels satisfied that he is treating his animals in a humane manner.

"You see, the psychology of the thing works both ways. If the driver is given delivery equipment with which speed is easily maintained, he naturally gets into the habit of doing his own work faster. On the other hand, with delivery equipment that is slow, he gets the habit of doing everything in a slow, plodding manner; he loses his 'pep' and his interest in his work. Mr. Employer then suffers.

"The improvement in the attitude of the driver to his work when delivering with good, dependable motor trucks is a valuable asset to business men who are trying to solve their delivery and transportation problems."

12 complete sections Triumph Atmospheric Ammonia Condenser, 12 pipes high by 20 feet long.

E. Kahn & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio, complete cork board insulation for a 2-ton ice-making tank.

John J. Callahan, La Salle, Ill., 1 17-ton Triumph Dog House steam condenser.

W. C. Routh & Co., Logansport, Ind., 500 h. p. feed water heater.

Dayton Breweries, Dayton, Ohio, 4 sections Triumph atmospheric ammonia condenser, 20 pipes high by 20 feet long.

Pawnee Ice, Fuel & Bottling Company, Pawnee, Okla., 10-inch by 5-inch Triumph ammonia accumulator, complete.

W. C. Routh & Company, Logansport, Ind., additional direct expansion coils.

Kingan & Company, Indianapolis, Ind., large order for Triumph fittings to put their plant in proper shape for next summer's business.

Chicago Section

Why is his head like a dollar? One bone!

Some Kernels we know of are the inside of a nut.

A very prominent writer recently declared Belgium "the inner circle of hell."

The straphanger we always have with us, and the hold-up gang is an institution.

Nobody loves a traitor, and that Barney Pshaw person listens like the real thing.

The biggest braggadocio of the belligerent warring factions listens like hollering for help!

According to Chicago coal men there is no \$700,000,000 combination afoot—or on horseback!

Going to be some fight as to who will be Mayor. Both sides are confident and working overtime.

Even wars cannot be conducted without the use of purchased newspaper space. Must advertise!

"He's a poor analyst who declares this Chicago section foolish," said a friend of ours the other day. Sure!

Swift & Co.'s sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 9.86 cents per pound.

War IS hell, but we are not allowed to use the word hell any more; its blasphemous. We notice Billy Sunday handles it pretty freely, however.

James S. Agar, president of the Western Packing & Provision Company, has been of-

fered the presidency of the Bismarck Packing Company. Such is fame.

It is not the visible that affects the markets so much as the invisible, these days. Every real trader looks like he was side-stepping ghosts!

The Bismarck Packing & Provision Company's little misunderstanding has every appearance of being satisfactorily rearranged. The business continues uninterrupted.

August Elbert, of Elbert & Company, big factors in cotton oil on the New York Produce Exchange, was in Chicago this week, visiting with Taylor Bros., his Chicago representatives.

George W. King, the popular Boston broker, was a visitor in Chicago during the week. He says he sees no reason why Chicago should not be as good a town as Boston when it reaches the beantown's age.

Two prominent Germans have declared a second war certain. Perhaps they have in mind the second spasm Kitchener hinted at a month or so ago. This war will surely be fought to a finish—which we hope will be somewhere around July 4, if not sooner.

W. L. Gregson says of the provision market: "After last week's steady advance there was some evidence of hedging sales, and the market eased off under the pressure on Tuesday's trading. We look for higher-priced hogs during March and April, and a further expansion in the spring cash trade, but the stocks are large and holders are very likely to take advantage of strong markets to sell the futures, as they are at big premiums over the cash product."

W. G. Press & Co. say: "Both the hog market and the provision futures are sensitive to the irregular receipts of hogs, and as we are approaching the period when the annual spring gap in hog receipts, a probable influence on the provision futures will make

itself evident, we would be inclined to the opinion that the provision market will be more or less of a trading market for a time, a purchase on good breaks and a sale on good bulges. The trade in hog meats while not extra good shows some signs of improvement. A great many fatbacks were taken this week at an advance of 1-4c. per pound over last week's prices. The big packers are picking up hams, thereby creating an improvement in that class of meat."

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

Kansas City.

Outside of some independent packers, hides that sold this week—about two cars. January native steers at 21½c., in connection with two cars January, February native cows 45 and up at 22½c.—there was no trading at all this week, indicating tanners are not making offers for the very good reason that they are not selling leather. It looks very much as though hide and leather values were both due for a tumble, because of the fact that high prices existing several weeks ago were almost entirely the result of export demand for leather and leather goods. This demand has ceased and not much prospect of any repeat orders showing up reasonably soon, so the hide and leather markets are now depending on the domestic outlet, which is very unsatisfactory, as much labor is unemployed, consequently an economical streak pervades this country and leather goods are used longer than in normal conditions. There seems to be no life to the situation over any angle, although the packers feel that certain tanners will have to make purchases before long in order to avoid shutting down. For native steers the independent packer is accepting 21½c.; no doubt this was because they had opportunity to get 22½c. from the same buyers for native cows. All of the packers are freely offering native steers at 22½c. @ 23c. Butt brands are freely offered around 19½c. @ 19¾c. and in reasonable liberal supply. Texas steers are nominally held at 20½c. for heavy, 20¼c. for light and 20c. for extremes. Colorados are in good supply, all packers offering at 19½c. Heavy native cows are generally held around 22½c., with intimations a shade less might be considered. Light native cows are now being offered by all of the packers, February salting, some talking 23c., others would sell 22½c. Branded cows in very moderate supply, generally

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held at 20c. Only two packers have any January, February, March native bulls that they are holding at 17½c. Branded bulls are in very light supply. Heavy average northern points hold at 16c., and light average points at 16½c.

Boston.

The market for domestic hides continues quiet, and no immediate action is looked for. The poorer quality hides which are now being taken off are not interesting to tanners. Ohio buffs are talked at 18½c. These were jacked up on account of the army contracts and naturally they have felt it more in their line than extremes have in theirs. Ohio extremes are quoted at 19½@20c., and are pretty well bought up. There is only a light demand at present. The Southern market is dull and prices nominal. Buyers are holding off and showing little interest. Dealers report receipts small and are holding their collections at 17@19½c. as to origin and quality. New England quoted 18@18½c. flat for countries. The calfskin market is easier. What few new skins are coming in are not selling. Usually the fresh skins find a market, but this year the tanners are holding off. New England deacons quoted 95c.@\$1; 5 to 7, \$1.55@1.60; 7 to 9, \$2.15@2.25; 9 to 12, \$2.55@2.60; 12 to 16, \$3.20@3.25.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The eight days' period under the present report ended as opened, under the dejective auspices of inactivity on the buyers' side. Whereas the preceding period closed with some trading at 1½c. reduced prices, there was reason to believe that some further business would follow on this established basis. But besides that this expectation was not fulfilled, the situation turned to the worse, in so far as the buyers who were doing all the purchasing the week ago having dropped out of the market in spite of the low ruling prices.

WET SALTED HIDES.—There are 4,400 wet salted Mexicans reported sold at private terms but at a slight discount from former holding rate of 18c. Other wet salted hides are quiet. Eight hundred sea damaged hides were on public sale and were taken by a local dealer at different prices according to damage.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Colorless may be the right term for the condition of business in this line. The market is very dull with no sales to report. Tanners are staying out of the market and packers asking prices are mainly nominal. Native steers are hardly quotable over 22c., although some sellers talk much higher; native cows 22c. for business,

some asking full a cent higher; branded hides 19½@20c.

GREEN SALTED COUNTRY HIDES.—Country hides are quiet and also nominal in prices. Sellers ask high rates which they have no hopes of realizing at present. Small lots of cows moved lately at 18c. flat. A lot of 2,500 Florida cows up to 60 lbs. was offered at 16c. flat but not taken. Buffs do not command over 19½c. In this market trading is dead. Extremes are quoted at 20¼c. top figure.

CALFSKINS.—An acknowledgment of the dull calfskin market was brought forth by the collectors of city skins reducing their prices to butchers one cent per pound. There have been some lots of calfskins sold this week at reduced prices, the quantity may amount to about 20,000 skins. The prices said having been by an average as follows: the 5-7 pounds, \$1.67½@1.75; the 7-9 pounds, \$2.40; the 9-12 pounds, \$2.80. Despite these sales the outlook for the further development of the calfskin market is judged by important men in this line unfavorably, and the following reasons are stated: The conditions of the market for calf leathers are very unsatisfactory in general. It is said that 1,400 boxes of calf leather have been shipped to this country from the two largest German calfskin tanneries for best possible sale. Domestic supplies of calfskins will shortly increase, and furthermore the opening of the Dardanelles may bring to this market large offerings of Russian skins.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 1.....	17,890	1,228	45,396	13,146
Tuesday, March 2.....	2,927	3,660	18,586	8,921
Wednesday, March 3.....	11,374	1,567	34,261	16,939
Thursday, March 4.....	4,891	1,874	32,293	12,591
Friday, March 5.....	2,131	595	25,278	6,841
Saturday, March 6.....	251	70	9,287	372
Total last week.....	39,464	8,433	165,101	58,812
Previous week.....	30,877	6,045	158,539	56,880
Cor. week, 1914.....	41,782	7,854	118,531	107,586
Cor. week, 1913.....	42,793	7,283	129,766	80,020

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 1.....	3,418	91	7,196
Tuesday, March 2.....	615	121	4,404
Wednesday, March 3.....	2,494	85	7,006
Thursday, March 4.....	1,747	95	8,312
Friday, March 5.....	366	...	4,294
Saturday, March 6.....	17	...	806
Total last week.....	8,657	392	32,018
Previous week.....	5,920	883	28,730
Cor. time, 1914.....	18,934	71	30,286
Cor. time, 1913.....	16,634	178	51,699

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to March 6, 1915.....	376,802	1,827,040	692,040
Same period, 1914.....	451,000	1,497,884	1,050,682
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending March 6, 1915.....		509,000	
Previous week.....		506,000	
Cor. week, 1914.....		452,000	
Cor. week, 1913.....		447,000	
Total year to date.....		6,135,000	
Same period, 1914.....		4,942,000	
Same period, 1913.....		5,653,000	

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:			
Week to March 6, 1915.....	112,500	432,000	173,500
Week ago.....	100,700	458,500	203,900
Year ago.....	113,000	340,100	237,200
Two years ago.....	115,100	311,100	204,900

Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to March 6 and same period a year ago:

	1915.	1914.
Cattle.....	1,100,000	1,136,000
Hogs.....	4,464,000	3,614,000
Sheep.....	1,882,000	2,240,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	1915.	1914.
Week ending March 6, 1915:		
Armour & Co.....	27,900	
Swift & Co.....	17,600	
S. & S. Co.....	14,800	
Morris & Co.....	12,000	
Hammond Co.....	8,400	
Western P. Co.....	9,400	
Anglo-American.....	5,300	
Independent P. Co.....	8,800	
Boyd-Lundham.....	7,800	
Roberts & Oake.....	4,100	
Brennan P. Co.....	5,600	
Miller & Hart.....	4,600	
Others.....	15,000	
Totals.....	141,300	
Previous week.....	140,200	
Cor. week, 1914.....	87,000	
Total, 1915.....	1,684,700	
Total, 1914.....	1,132,200	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.00	\$6.70	\$7.40	\$9.50
Previous week.....	7.65	6.65	6.90	9.10
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.60	8.60	5.85	7.55
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.45	8.63	6.40	8.85
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.10	6.50	4.90	6.75
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.30	7.03	4.55	6.10

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$7.00@9.00
Yearlings, good to choice.....	7.25@9.00
Inferior steers.....	5.75@7.25
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.00@6.50
Fair to choice heifers.....	5.00@7.25
Good to choice cows.....	4.00@5.00
Cutters.....	4.00@5.00
Canners.....	3.00@4.25
Butcher bulls.....	6.00@6.75
Bolognas.....	5.50@5.90
Good to choice calves.....	9.00@10.00
Heavy calves.....	7.50@9.00

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$6.95@7.05
Fair to fancy light.....	6.80@7.05
Prime med. weight butchers, 250-270 lbs.....	6.85@7.05
Prime heavy butchers, 270-340 lbs.....	6.85@7.00
Heavy mixed packing.....	6.80@6.95
Heavy packing.....	6.70@6.85
Pigs, fair to good.....	6.45@6.70
*Stags.....	6.50@7.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native ewes.....	\$6.00@7.75
Fed wethers.....	6.50@8.00
Western ewes.....	6.50@7.75
Western yearlings.....	7.00@8.75
Native yearlings.....	7.25@8.75
Native lambs.....	9.00@9.50
Fed western lambs.....	9.00@9.60
Bucks.....	4.00@5.75

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1915.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$17.45	\$17.70	\$17.45	\$17.62½
July.....	17.82½	18.07½	17.82½	17.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.40	10.52½	10.40	10.50
July.....	10.67½	10.80	10.67½	10.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.00	10.07½	10.00	10.05
July.....	10.32½	10.37½	10.32½	10.37½
September.....	10.62½	10.62½	10.62½	10.62½

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.70	17.92½	17.70	17.82½
July.....	18.10	18.32½	18.10	18.32½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.80	10.85	10.57½	10.62½
July.....	10.80	10.95	10.80	10.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.15	10.22½	10.12½	10.22½
July.....	10.42½	10.50	10.42½	10.50

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.80	17.85	17.65	17.85
July.....	18.22	18.32½	18.05	18.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.52½	10.55	10.47½	10.52½
July.....	10.80	10.82½	10.72½	10.75½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.17½	10.17½	10.07½	10.10
July.....	10.47½	10.47½	10.37½	10.37½

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.60	17.60	17.47½	17.57½
July.....	17.97½	18.00	17.82½	17.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.47½	10.50	10.45	10.50
July.....	10.67½	10.72½	10.67½	10.72½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.05	10.05	10.00	10.05
July.....	10.32½	10.35	10.27½	10.35
September.....	10.57½	10.60	10.55	10.60

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.50	17.75	17.45	17.67½
July.....	17.92½	18.17½	17.87½	18.07½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.45	10.57½	10.45	10.57½
July.....	10.67	10.80	10.67½	10.77½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.02½	10.15	10.02½	10.12½
July.....	10.32½	10.45	10.32½	10.42½
September.....	10.80	10.70	10.80	10.70

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.70	17.82½	17.70	17.70
July.....	18.12½	18.22½	18.12½	18.12½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.57½	10.60	10.57	10.60
July.....	10.82½	10.82½	10.80	10.82
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.15	10.17½	10.12½	10.12½
July.....	10.47½	10.47½	10.45	10.45
September.....	10.75	10.75	10.72½	10.72½

†Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	23
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	18
Beef Stew.....	12	14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	14	18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	18
Corned Ribs.....	12½	14
Corned Flanks.....	12½	14
Round Steaks.....	20	25
Round Roasts.....	16	18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	18
Shoulder Roasts.....	18	18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	16	18
Rolls Roast.....	18	20

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	22	24
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	14	16
Legs, fancy.....	22	24
Stew.....	12½	14
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	30	30
Chops, French, each.....	15	15

Mutton.

Legs.....	14	16
Stew.....	8	10
Shoulders.....	12½	14
Hind Quarters.....	14	16
Fore Quarters.....	10	12½
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	20
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	15

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12½	15
Pork Chops.....	15	15
Pork Shoulders.....	11	11
Pork Tenderloins.....	30	30
Pork Butts.....	12½	14
Spare Ribs.....	10	10
Hocks.....	11	11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	8
Leaf Lard.....	12½	12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	18	22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	14
Legs.....	18	22
Breasts.....	14	16
Shoulders.....	16	18
Cutlets.....	35	35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	25

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	7
Tallow.....	3½	3½
Bones, per cwt.....	1.00	1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	20	20
Calfskins, under 15 lbs. (deacons).....	65	65
Klips.....	17	17

Watch Page 48 for
Business Chances

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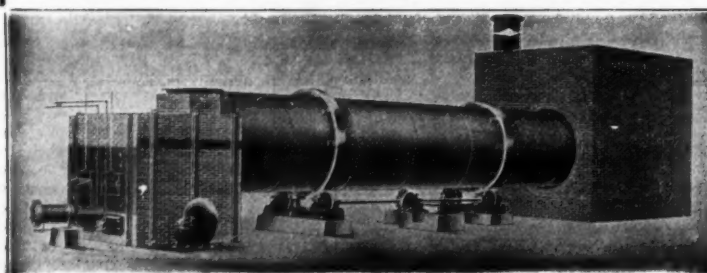
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	12½@13½
Good native steers.....	11½@12
Native steers, medium.....	@11
Helpers, good.....	@10½
Cows.....	9 @10
Hind Quarters, choice.....	@14½
Fore Quarters, choice.....	@11

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chunks.....	8½@9½
Steer Chunks.....	@10
Boneless Chunks.....	@12½
Medium Plates.....	@8½
Steer Plates.....	@8
Cow Rounds.....	9 @11
Steer Rounds.....	@11½
Cow Loins.....	10 @13
Steer Loins, Heavy.....	@13½
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@28
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@21
Strip Loins.....	@11
Sirloin Butts.....	@14½
Shoulder Clods.....	@14
Rolls.....	@15
Rump Butts.....	@13½
Trimnings.....	@9½
Shank.....	@8
Cow Ribs, Common, Light.....	@12
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	@13½
Steer Ribs, Light.....	@14½
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	@17
Loin Ends, steer, native.....	@16
Loin Ends, cow.....	@12
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@15½
Flank Steak.....	@7
Hind Shanks.....	@7

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.....	@6
Hearts.....	@6½
Tongues.....	@17
Sweetbreads.....	@18
Ox Tail, per lb.....	@9
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@4½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	@6½
Brains.....	@8
Kidneys, each.....	@5½

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal.....	@11½
Light Carcass.....	@14
Good Carcass.....	@15
Good Saddle.....	@17½
Medium Rack.....	@13
Good Rack.....	@14

Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	@6½
Sweetbreads.....	@65
Calf Livers.....	@27
Heads, each.....	@30

Lamb.

Good Caul.....	@14½
Round Dressed Lamb.....	@16
Saddles, Caul.....	@17
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	@13
Caul Lamb Racks.....	@12
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	@19
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	@18
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@4
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	@1½

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	@12½
Good Sheep.....	@13½
Medium Saddle.....	@13½
Good Saddle.....	@14½
Good Racks.....	@11
Medium Racks.....	@10
Mutton Legs.....	@12
Mutton Loins.....	@12
Mutton Stew.....	@8
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@2½
Sheep Heads, each.....	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	@10½
Pork Loin.....	@11½
Leaf Lard.....	@10½
Tenderloins.....	@26
Spare Ribs.....	@8
Butts.....	@8
Hocks.....	@7
Trimnings.....	@7
Extra Lean Trimnings.....	@9
Tails.....	@8
Snouts.....	@5½
Pigs' Feet.....	@3½
Pigs' Heads.....	@6
Blade Bones.....	@9
Blade Meat.....	@9
Cheek Meat.....	@9
Hog livers, per lb.....	@2½
Neck Bones.....	@3
Skinned Shoulders.....	@9
Pork Hearts.....	@7
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@5½
Pork Tongues.....	@12½
Slip Bones.....	@6
Tail Bones.....	@9
Brains.....	@3½
Backfat.....	@11½
Hams.....	@14½
Calas.....	@10½
Bellies.....	@14½
Shoulders.....	@9

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	@10
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	@9½

Choice Bologna.....	@11½
Frankfurters.....	@11½
Liver, with beef and pork.....	@10
Tongue.....	@14½
Minced Sausage.....	@11½
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine.....	@14½
New England Sausage.....	@15
Compressed Luncheon Sausage.....	@12½
Special Compressed Ham.....	@12½
Berliner Sausage.....	@12½
Oxford Butts in casings.....	@16
Polish Sausage.....	@11½
Garlic Sausage.....	@13½
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@10½
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@10½
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@10½
Boneless Pigs' Feet.....	@10½
Luncheon Roll.....	@12½
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@10
Jellied Roll.....	@18½

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new).....	@26
German Salami (new).....	@21
Italian Salami (new goods).....	@25
Holsteiner.....	@17
Mettwurst.....	@14
Farmer.....	@20

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked, large cans, 50.....	\$6.00
Smoked, small cans, 20.....	\$5.00
Bologna, large cans, 50.....	\$5.00
Bologna, small cans, 20.....	\$5.00
Frankfort, large cans, 50.....	\$6.00
Frankfort, small cans, 20.....	\$5.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$9.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	9.35
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	12.50
Pickled Ox Lins, in 200-lb. barrels.....	—
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	19.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.....	64.40

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$2.50
No. 2, 1 r. 2 doz. to case.....	4.75
No. 6, 1 doz. to case.....	15.00
No. 14, ½ doz. to case.....	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	Per doz. \$3.00
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	5.75
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box.....	11.25
16-oz. jars, ¼ doz. in box.....	21.50

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@22.75
Plate Beef.....	@21.75
Prime Mess Beef.....	@22.75
Mess Beef.....	@21.75
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	—
Rump Butts.....	@22.75
Mess Pork, old.....	@18.50
Clear Fat Racks.....	@22.00
Family Rack Pork.....	@23.50
Bean Pork.....	@16.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@11½
Pure lard.....	@10½
Lard, substitute, tes.....	@8½
Lard, compound.....	@8½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@10½
Cookers' and bakers' shortening, tubs.....	@10½
Barrels, ¼ c. over tierces, half barrels, ½ c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ¼ c. to 1 c. over tierces.....	—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi- cago.....	15½@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	16½@23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2½ lbs.....	16@22½
Shortenings, 80@90 lb. tubs.....	12½@15½

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ¼ c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	@12½
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	@12
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.....	@11½
Fat Racks, 12@14 avg.....	@10½
Regular Plates.....	—
Clear Plates.....	—
Butts.....	@8
Bacon meats, ¼ c. to 1 c. more.....	—

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	@15½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.....	@15
Skinned Hams.....	@15½
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.....	@9½
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.....	@9½
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.....	@11½
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@22
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.....	@15½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.....	@14½
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.....	@11½
Dried Beef Sets.....	@23
Dried Beef Insides.....	@25½
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@23
Dried Beef Outsoles.....	@21
Regular Rolled Hams.....	@20
Smoked Boiled Hams.....	@21
Boiled Calas.....	@18
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@25
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@17

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set.....	@22
Export Rounds.....	@33
Middles, per set.....	@76
Beef bungs, per piece.....	@23½
Beef weasands.....	@7
Beef bladders, medium.....	@55
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@50
Hog casings, free of salt.....	@70
Hog middles, per set.....	@10
Hog bungs, export.....	@15
Hog bungs, large, medium.....	@7½
Hog bungs, prime.....	@7
Hog bungs, narrow.....	@4
Imported wide sheep casings.....	@90
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	@80
Imported medium sheep casings.....	@60
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	@4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.57½@2.62½
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.50 @ 2.55
Concentrated tankage.....	1.80 @ 1.95
Ground tankage, 12%.....	@2.40 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%.....	@2.40 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%.....	@2.40 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%.....	@2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6½ and 30%.....	18.50@19.50
Ground rawbone, per ton.....	25.00@27.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	21.00@21.35
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.....	@50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.....	225.00@250.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	23.00@ 25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	25.00@ 30.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	40.00@ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton.....	70.00@ 75.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton.....	75.00@ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton.....	80.00@ 90.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton.....	85.00@ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton.....	25.00@ 28.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash.....	@ 9.97½
Prime steam, loose.....	@ 9.50
Leaf.....	9½ @ 9½
Compound.....	7½ @ 7½
Neutral lard.....	11½ @ 11½

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	9½ @ 9½
Oleo No. 2.....	8½ @ 8½
Tallow.....	7½ @ 8
Grease, yellow.....	5½ @ 5½
Grease, A white.....	6½ @ 7

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	14½ @ 15
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	14 @ 14½
Oleo stock.....	11½ @ 12½
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.....	57 @ 58
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.....	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose.....	@5.50

TALLOW.

Edible.....	7½ @ 7½
Prime city.....	7 @ 7½
Prime country.....	6½ @ 6½
Packers' prime.....	6½ @ 6½
Packers' No. 1.....	6½ @ 6½
Packers' No. 2.....	4½ @ 5½

GREASES.

White, choice.....	6½ @ 6½
White, "B".....	6½ @ 6½
White, "C".....	5½ @ 6
Bone.....	5½ @ 5½
Crackling.....	4½ @ 4½
House.....	4½ @ 4½
Yellow.....	5 @ 5½
Brown.....	4½ @ 4½
Glue Stock.....	5 @ 5
Garbage grease.....	3½ @ 4
Glycerine, C. P.....	22 @ 22½
Glycerine, dynamite.....	@19½
Glycerine, crude soap.....	13 @ 13½
Glycerine, candle.....	@14½

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose.....	46½ @ 47
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	45 @ 45½
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62@65% f. a.....	2½ @ 2½
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. f. a.....	1.50 @ 1.60

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels.....	87½ @ 90
Oak pork barrels.....	87½ @ 90
Lard tierces.....	1.12½ @ 1.17½

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	9½ @ 10½
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	7½ @ 8
Borax.....	4½ @ 4½
Sugar.....	—
White, clarified.....	@ 5
Plantation, granulated.....	@ 5½
Yellow, clarified.....	@ 4½
Salt—	—
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$3.35
Ashton, car lots.....	2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
English packing, car lots.....	1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	1.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@5x.....	1.40

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

More About Meat Prices in the Shop and Public Market

By a Veteran Retailer.

Let us continue the discussion begun last week of misleading newspaper reports of meat prices in the free public markets of New York City and the regular butcher shops.

The daily paper which published the misleading article referred to last week quoted the following prices that the neighborhood butchers were alleged to be charging as compared with the Municipal Market at Fort Lee ferry:

	Neighborhood Butchers.	Fort Lee Ferry Market.
	per lb.	per lb.
Prime rib roast.....	26	20
Kitchen or chuck roast....	21	13
Pot roast.....	24	18
Rump corned beef.....	24	18
Plate and navel corned beef.	16	12
Stewing pieces.....	19	14
Soup pieces.....	19	14
Porterhouse steak.....	30	20
Sirloin steak.....	30	20
Round steak.....	28	20
Flank steak.....	22	14

As a matter of fact there are hundreds of shops which sell a very good quality of meat at these prices:

	per lb.
Prime rib roast.....	18
Kitchen or chuck roast.....	12
Pot roast.....	16
Rump corned beef.....	14
Plate and navel corned beef.....	10
Stewing pieces.....	12
Soup pieces.....	14
Porterhouse steak, trimmed.....	22
Sirloin steak.....	22
Round steak.....	20
Flank steak.....	16

All of these are reputable butchers with overhead charges running from 15 to 22 per cent. And if one of their customers should be dissatisfied, the butcher is perfectly willing to make good. All of them are responsible men, who have their scales regularly inspected and give 16 ounces to the pound to every customer, from a child to a blind man.

Untold harm has already been done to the shopkeeper by such daily newspaper reports as this. The editors seem to take it for granted that the information brought in by their untrained men is fact, and it is published as such. Additional harm has been done by the better class of housekeepers, such as "ladies in furs," etc., who go shopping for bargains in the free markets and tell their friends what bargains they find. If they knew the true facts they would vastly prefer to remain with their old butcher, with whom they have been doing business in many instances for years, rather than to patronize the public market hucksters.

Conditions in These Public Markets.

The butchers who are opposing the moving of the Fort Lee Market in New York

City from the ferry to spaces under the subway viaduct at Broadway and 130th street have the best of reasons for complaint. There is already a so-called market under the New York Central tracks on Fourth avenue, at about 112th street, for several blocks north and south.

It is a market that throws the famous (or infamous) old Paddy's Market completely in the shade, such a market as can be seen in Rivington, Ludlow, Attorney and other such streets on the lower East Side. The stalls or stands are just common, everyday push carts, and the tail-boards of the most nondescript collection of wagons, trucks, etc., that can be imagined.

While no meats are sold in this conglomeration, every imaginable kind of merchandise is offered—fruits, vegetables, tinware, underwear for men, women and children; hats, caps, clothing, shoes, socks, gloves, ribbons, "laces," fish, candies, neckties, soap, chewing gum—in fact, every kind of goods of every imaginable description. Doubtless much of it, from the cheapest kind of auction houses, is here offered for sale at such ridiculous prices that the poor people from the surrounding territory come looking for bargains.

The result is that for many blocks in all directions, even as far east as Second avenue and as far west as Fifth avenue, the small shopkeeper's business is practically ruined. Many stores along Madison and Fifth avenue have closed up.

This sort of thing has spread to the side streets. In 114th street alone, from Madison to Fifth avenue, in one block there were counted some time ago fourteen butcher shops and fish stores, in basements and on the ground floors of what were formerly living apartments. In fact, many of them are still living apartments, as many of the owners of the stores live in the rear of their place of business.

The sanitary conditions are unspeakable, and if this state of affairs is to be found on the open streets, how much worse would it be under the Subway viaduct at 130th street and Broadway, where the sale of meats is to be allowed?

Instead of being a market for the sale of foodstuffs, it would be an enormous department store, where everything that is manufactured or grown will be offered for sale, from carpet tacks to capons, from soup greens to green socks, from ribbons to radishes, and from picture frames and shoe polish to pickled pigs' knuckles and sauer kraut. The effect of all this on every storekeeper in the surrounding territory can scarcely be imagined. And growing, as it surely must, from a public meat and grocery market, where the butcher and grocer alone feels its evil effects, it must of necessity be so disastrous to every other kind of business that it can be looked upon as a general business calamity.

How Property Owners Are Made to Suffer.

The property owners will also be sufferers. To quote the same daily paper, the writer winds up his brilliant remarks by saying: "Members of the Yorkville Progressive Club, who have investigated market conditions, and who find that at present the poor are enabled to buy good meat as cheaply as the wealthy, have adopted a resolution to aid the municipal authorities in maintaining the market." Perhaps it will not be so agreeable to the members of this club who are property owners and who will find they have vacant stores on their hands.

If any real good could be accomplished or any real benefits to the poor could be traced to the public markets, the losses of property owners would be a minor consideration—and that goes for the butcher and grocer, too. But there is not a single article in the meat line that cannot be bought just as cheap and often cheaper—and still more often better—in any half-way decent shop than in any of the so-called free public markets.

It was widely advertised that the stand-keepers were to commence paying rent on March 1. When spoken to on that subject several of the stand-keepers considered it a joke. Every stand-keeper in every municipal market looks up to the city as a sort of charitable institution, because it permits them to do business rent-free. They evidently do not believe in "looking a gift horse in the mouth."

The gross injustice of about 8,000 store-keepers paying rent to compete with these men occupying city space rent-free, is a huge joke to the latter. It makes them rather feel as though they were privileged characters, and does not appear to touch their pride in the least, notwithstanding that many of them have close relatives in the rent-paying class. L. A.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Teofil Smolinski's meat market at 344 Lovejoy street, Buffalo, N. Y., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,400.

John Cochevsky's meat market in Suffield, Mass., has been destroyed by fire.

B. F. Sutton has sold his interest in the Consumers' Supply Company, Uniontown, Pa., to E. S. Brooks.

Archie Mahoney has purchased the Economy Meat Market at Denison, Ia., from J. L. Zimmer.

John Charlson and son have purchased the Odd Fellow building in Galesburg, Ill., and will have it remodeled into a meat market.

V. A. Lind, of Boxholm, has purchased the Hinman meat market in Pilot Mount, Ia.

The meat market at 314 Monroe avenue, Detroit, Mich., belonging to Giuseppe Vitale and Francesco Agalare has been destroyed by fire.

Wallace Zellner has purchased the Pioneer Meat Market at 702½ North Eighth street, Allentown, Pa., from George Kipp.

Yaeger & Griffiths will remove their meat market from the corner of Lafayette and Washington streets to 17 Lafayette street, Utica, N. Y.

John Longnecker has opened a meat market on North Tenth street, near Lehman, Lebanon, Pa.

W. B. Marlow, who had been formerly engaged in the meat business, died at his home, No. 26 Bearden avenue, Asheville, N. C. He was fifty-three years of age, and is survived by a widow and five children.

Robert Tag, a veteran provision dealer of Washington Market, New York, N. Y., died after an illness of long duration.

Local 95, Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Union, Rochester, N. Y., elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Eugene C. Beasley, president; P. J. Berry, vice-president; John Wondenberg, recording secretary; George R. Lawranz, financial secretary, and John G. R. Geier, treasurer.

A meat department has been added to the Palm Grocery Company at Miami, Fla.

The Stoddard-Horton business room on South Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind., has been purchased by John F. Hartle.

H. A. Glidewell has closed his butcher shop in Williamsport, Pa., and will open one in Hughesville, Pa.

George Neligan and Milton Fenstamaker will open a meat market in the store formerly occupied by H. A. Glidewell at Williamsport, Pa.

Frank Huber has engaged in the butchering business at Macungie, Pa.

The Palace Meat Market and the Jackson Meat Market on South Main street, Temple, Tex., have both been robbed.

Jacob Katz, a wholesale and retail butcher, died at his home No. 410 East 136th street, New York, N. Y. Mr. Katz was 64 years of age and is survived by two daughters and two sons.

Philip F. Blay, formerly in partnership with Mathew F. Gately at 611 Main street, has opened a provision store at 697 Main street, Waltham, Mass.

Timothy Regan, who for more than thirty years was a meat dealer in Detroit, Mich., died at his home No. 426 Sixteenth street.

Albert A. Niles, a meat cutter of Portland, Me., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities at \$222 and assets of \$102.

The fire that burned out the meat market of Samuel Shapiro on Union street, Springfield, Mass., is supposed to have been preceded by robbery. It is estimated that the damage will exceed \$400.

James Tracy, a meat dealer in Bristol, Conn., died suddenly in his place of business on Pond street. Death resulted from heart trouble. Mr. Tracy was born in Westmeath, Ireland, in April 1836. He is survived by his widow and seven children.

Crawford Stormont and A. F. Chambers have purchased Hitch Brothers' meat market on South Gibson street, Princetown, Ind.

A meat market has been opened in the Relyea building, on Cass street, Joliet, Ill., by Peter Francke.

The Dexter Mercantile Company, Dexter, N. Y., has been organized to deal in all kinds

of general merchandise, including meats, groceries. The meat department will be conducted by John F. Markham. The members of the firm are E. L. Markham, A. W. Poole, Edward Hall and M. D. Nutting.

Ray and Frank Simpson have opened up a meat market at Hope, Idaho.

A half interest in the Manteca Cash Market, Manteca, Cal., has been purchased by T. C. Bruttig.

A stock of groceries is being added to the Golden Rule Meat Market at Coffeyville, Kan., conducted by Harrington & Robertson.

J. P. Reid has taken charge of the meat market of W. E. Ratcliff at Westville, Okla.

A. L. Oxley has opened a new meat market at Beattie, Kan.

Albert Marshik has engaged in the meat business in Cass Lake, Minn.

William Habel has engaged in the meat business at Colome, S. D.

John Hopperstad has purchased the City Meat Market at Grafton, N. D., from Hay & Vessey.

John Nordlie has purchased the meat market of his father, C. J. Nordlie, at Fairdale, N. D.

Peter Goesser and Joe Goose have purchased the meat market of Wm. Schurweid at Brothertown, R. D. Chilton, Wis.

T. Gerber is about to open a new meat market in Nebraska City, Neb.

Roote Bros. have engaged in the meat business at Kilgore, Neb.

L. D. Brown has purchased the Sanitary Meat Market at Harvard, Neb.

W. W. Bowman has engaged in the meat business at Tekamah, Neb.

W. E. Umphenour & Son have opened up a new meat market at Beatrice, Neb.

C. S. Brooks is about to withdraw from the meat and grocery firm of Brooks & Allison at Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. Martin has retired from the meat firm of Young & Martin in Genoa, Neb.

G. B. Cussell has disposed of his meat market in Diller, Neb.

Otto Zweibel has engaged in the meat business in Stuart, Neb.

Charles Miller has purchased the Means Meat Market at Fullerton, Neb.

B. L. Snyder has opened up in the meat business at Giltner, Neb.

Robinson Bros., St. John, Wash., are erecting a brick smoke house and putting in a power sausage factory.

Frye & Company, of Seattle, are reported about to put in a market at South Bend, Wash.

L. D. Busk has sold out his meat market at Sargent, Neb.

The butcher shop of J. P. Wagoner at Powell, Wyo., has been destroyed by fire.

Andrew Barkel has succeeded Van Beck & Van Allsburg in the meat business at Hart, Mich.

Frank Sanders has succeeded to the entire

meat business of Sanders & Lackey at Dowagiac, Mich.

Renick & Tiefenthal have been succeeded in the meat business at Allegan, Mich., by Edwin E. Martin.

Roy Dormire has withdrawn from the retail meat firm of Dormire & Groom, Fenton, Mich., and will engage in the wholesale meat business.

Henry Reinders plans the erection of a modern meat market at Hastings, Neb.

Ed. Hughes has sold out his meat business to Florin L. Fuller, Pentwater, Mich.

M. L. Clay has sold out his meat business in Onondaga, Mich., and will retire.

E. E. Martin has purchased the meat business of Renick & Tiefenthal at Allegan, Mich.

Van Zeeren & Faber are to open a meat market in connection with their grocery business at Zeeland, Mich. Henry Faber, Jr., will be in charge of this department.

J. N. Patterson has succeeded to the meat business of Patterson Bros. at White Cloud, Mich.

H. M. Savold has opened up a new butcher shop at Beaver Creek, Minn.

Dave Robinson has taken over the meat business of his father at Barnesville, Minn.

Albert Marshik is engaging in the meat and grocery business at Cass Lake, Minn.

E. A. Crockett has opened a meat market at Springfield, S. D.

George Lott has succeeded to the meat business of Lott & Archer at Hartford, S. D.

F. C. Percy, of Bard, has engaged in the meat business at Mitchell, S. D.

Frank Goodrich has purchased the interest of John McVey in the East Side Meat Market at New Rockford, N. D.

Alfred Lemay has purchased the Baker Meat Market at Baker, Mont., from Lampert & Busby.

Buch & Madsen have added a grocery department to their meat market in Kennerd, Neb.

John Olsen has purchased the meat market of C. L. Frazer at Shenandoah, Ia.

Nuzum Bros. have purchased the West End Meat Market in Logan, Ia., from Earl Mason.

A meat market has been opened at 322 Market avenue, Canton, Ohio, by A. H. Schlosser & Brother.

Fire which destroyed the City Hall Meat Market, 874 Boonville, street, Springfield, Me., incurred a loss of \$2,000.

James Ballard, who has conducted a meat market for the last twenty-four years in Ogden, Utah, has sold his interest in the Ballard & Belnap meat market, 355 Twenty-fourth street, to his partner, J. H. Belnap.

A meat and grocery store will be conducted by Dexter R. Parks in Warren, Mass.

The Mulvane meat market in Clearwater, Kan., has been purchased by Arthur Huff.

Fire damaged the meat and grocery departments of the Combination Cash Store, Rutland, Vt., to the extent of \$30,000.



The ANGLO

Dried Sausage

The Anglo Brands will win the approval of your trade.

They are manufactured under ideal hygienic conditions.

U. S. Inspected and Passed. Write for quotations.

The Anglo-American Provision Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.

New York Section

John Collins, manager of the Armour branch at Fort Greene Market, Brooklyn, was in Chicago this week.

A Swift & Company chauffeur named William Buisdorn was run down and killed by a taxicab last Friday at Second avenue and Forty-fifth street.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending March 6, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.84 cents per pound.

The Brooklyn Pork & Provision Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$7,500 by F. B. Ware, Adelbert Whitmore and Isidore Neuwirth, of New York.

The American Meat & Supply Company of Manhattan has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by A. Berton Reed, of No. 1959 Eighty-second street, Brooklyn, and others.

H. A. Carr, assistant to C. H. Swift at Chicago; Robert Carter, of the shipper pig department; J. P. Moon, of the president's office, and C. B. Duffy, of the foreign beef department, were all Swift visitors to New York during the week.

General Manager F. A. Lyman of Armour & Company's New York district is still suffering much inconvenience from his fractured arm, due to a misguided attempt to crank his automobile. But he has not missed a day from business thus far.

The only local trade association appearing to favor Mayor Mitchell's bill establishing a department of markets is the Wallabout Market Merchants' Association of Brooklyn. President George Dressler of that organization is a member of the Mayor's Market Committee, which may have something to do with it. Mr. Dressler was one of three advocates of the bill at the Albany hearing, while several hundred New York merchants appeared in opposition to it.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending March 6, 1915, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 3,583 lbs.; Brooklyn, 12,494 lbs.; Bronx, 5,000 lbs.; Queens, 235 lbs.; total, 21,312 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 9,284 lbs.; Brooklyn, 100 lbs.; Bronx, 150 lbs.; Queens, 259 lbs.; total, 9,793 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 9,226 lbs.; Queens, 6 lbs.; total, 9,232 lbs.

The death of Jacob Katz, of No. 410 East Thirty-sixth street, last week took away one of the best known figures in the local trade. Mr. Katz had been in the wholesale and retail trade here for many years, and had a very high reputation both with those from whom he bought and those to whom he sold. This was indicated by the attendance at the funeral and the floral tributes sent. He was born in Germany 64 years ago and had lived most of his life in New York. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

W. P. Mountain, one of the best known men in the local wholesale trade, has severed his connection with the Cincinnati Abattoir Company and has become the Eastern representative of the Independent Packing Company of Chicago. Mr. Mountain was connected with the Cincinnati company as its New York manager for a long time, and has been located here for ten years. He will now look after the Eastern interests of this hustling Chicago concern, which has lately come to the front in the trade.

The Queensboro Bridge Market appears to have no terrors for Joseph Bastian, who recently opened a fine new store at No. 230 East Fifty-ninth street, about a block away from it, where he is doing a most satisfactory business. His store is attractively fitted up with plate-glass counter cases, and all the fixtures are of white enamel. This is the third shop Mr. Bastian has opened in this neighborhood in the past seven years, which is sufficient evidence of his ability to do business even if the cry is hard times and dear meat. It's the man, not the business he is engaged in. Neither is it always the location, but just the "man behind the gun."

PROTEST RAILROAD TRAFFIC RULES.

The unreasonableness of the changes in railroad rules affecting shipments of eggs, butter, dressed meats and imported beef products, proposed in New York harbor by the trunk line railroads, was testified to before Examiner Burnside, of the Interstate Commerce Commission at the Custom House last Saturday by A. C. Owen, chief rate clerk of the traffic department of Swift & Company.

Mr. Owen attacked the proposals of the railroads to fix a charge for transfer service from or to ship side on to carfloats on dairy products or so-called perishable freight which must be handled by such means. This transfer service has heretofore been rendered free, just as has been lighterage service for bringing other commodities to pier stations located on the North River, East River and South Brooklyn shores, in lieu of rail connections to those points of delivery.

The witness asserted that such a change would place an additional charge on shippers who now contribute a generous share to the revenues of the railroads on road hauls between this city and Chicago and would involve a charge for services which are essentially a part of the contract for transportation undertaken by the carriers on through bills of lading.

Under the present rules the trunk lines make an allowance for carfloat service with a minimum of six cars to the float. At Philadelphia, Owen declared, they make an allowance to shippers under a four-car minimum to each float. The carriers, he added, also make a more favorable road haul rate to Philadelphia on shipments of beef to this city than they do from this city to that point under the rates now in effect in Official Classification Territory.

The effect of the changes proposed in the rules for carfloat and other services necessarily rendered at this port, Owen said, would be to drive away from this port through

freight traffic to other ports, such as Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and Newport News, where such traffic is not subjected to the charges. He further asserted that even under present differential rate adjustments rates from New York are on a basis of 3 cents more per 100 pounds than are those applying from Baltimore and Philadelphia, so that if the trunk lines succeed in assessing the proposed charge for carfloat transfer service, as well as the proposed rate of 12 cents additional per ton for freight lightered to private or public piers, our competitor ports will not only escape all such charges but continue to enjoy the benefits of the now existing road haul rates under the differential plan.

Protesting against an increase in the minimum weight from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds in order to gain free lighterage service on carload business, Owen said that this change would upset the whole practice of shipping butter, eggs, dressed poultry and cheese from the Middle West to this city and vice versa. The average line haul, in carload lots, of these commodities, is about 15,000 pounds, explained, and while it may be possible to add 5,000 pounds to each carload shipment in order to gain the free lighterage privileges, such practice would undoubtedly enhance the danger of more rapid deterioration which dairy products are always confronted with. Furthermore, he said, the carload minimum for the road haul is now fixed at the 15,000-pound limit.

The witness made the charge of discrimination in connection with the proposed assessment of a transfer charge on freight handled by means of carfloat to or from steamships engaged in the export, import and even coastwise trades, the first two moving practically as a whole, under through bills of lading to and from this city. Owen pointed out that the railroads were willing to concede that no charge of 12 cents per ton for lighterage of freight in the export, import and coastwise movement, to and from vessels, should be made, but they apparently intended to assess a charge for carload service on perishable commodities which could not be properly handled in any other way than by carfloat.

BUTCHER ADOPTS GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

Due to one of the good suggestions published regularly in the columns of The National Provisioner, the firm of Hoegner & Cantieny, of No. 324 North Main street, Lima, Ohio, has installed an up-to-date canned goods department, and is more than pleased with results. Mr. Cantieny knows the business thoroughly and has built up a fine trade in the past seven years by handling quality goods regardless of price, and his customers have learned to have the utmost confidence in him. So when he also came to the conclusion that he would eliminate credit and do a strictly cash business they stuck to him, as the saying goes, which proves that a man can run a butcher shop for cash if he goes about it the right way.

ABOUT FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

(Continued from page 16.)

the Secretary of Agriculture issued an order on October 19 quarantining Berrien and Cass counties, Michigan, and Laporte and St. Joseph counties, Indiana. In the meantime, the co-operation with the State authorities was effected, and measures instituted for tracing, checking and stamping out the disease. While the quarantined territory was believed at first to circumscribe the centers of infection in that section, the disquieting information was disclosed that a mixed shipment containing 28 hogs, 3 cows and 54 sheep had been sent on October 6 from the vicinity of Niles to Chicago.

Almost simultaneously it was discovered that the milk from an infected herd had been taken to a creamery daily for the previous two weeks, and the return of the infected skimmed milk to the patrons of this creamery resulted in the rapid spread and almost spontaneous appearance of the disease on thirty-six farms, which number increased to over one hundred before the creamery could be closed.

The hogs in the Chicago shipment were among the first to receive this contaminated skimmed milk, and their shipment to Chicago before the development of the disease probably infected the cows and sheep in the car as well as the Union Stock Yards of Chicago. From this point infection was carried by various shipments of livestock, especially the classes of cattle known as stockers and feeders from the Chicago stock yards to various parts of the country, north, east, south and west.

About this time the products of a certain hog cholera serum company in Chicago became infected with the virus of foot-and-mouth disease. A careful investigation developed the fact that no serum shipped out from the plant of this company was contaminated with foot-and-mouth disease. One lot of virus, however, was so contaminated. This lot of virus was comparatively small, it being composed of 3,400 c. c. of blood obtained from four pigs.

These pigs were not purchased sick in the stock yards, but were well at the time they entered the establishment on October 16. They were then inoculated with hog cholera virus with the intention of using their blood in connection with administering the serum-simultaneous treatment. On October 26 these hogs were killed to furnish hog cholera virus.

The lesions found in these four pigs were only those of acute hog cholera, but evidently they were also in the incubative stage of foot-and-mouth disease. It is a well-known fact that the virus of foot-and-mouth disease is present in the blood only in diluted quantities and then only at the beginning of the fever, before the vesicular eruptions appear. The blood will carry the virus of foot-and-mouth disease without possibility of detection except by animal inoculations, when the hogs are killed at this stage. The blood from these pigs was mixed and most of it was shipped out to customers of the concern in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

On November 3, the inspector in charge of the plant had his suspicions aroused by sickness appearing in certain hyperimmunized hogs. This was late in the day, and he visited the plant at daylight on November 4. He immediately quarantined the plant for foot-and-mouth disease, because the hogs noticed sick the evening before were worse and showed lesions of foot-and-mouth disease. All of the employees and the entire establishment were disinfected, and the plant still remains under quarantine. The infection of the plant was due either to the promiscuous passing of the owners and employees of the company to and from the infected Chicago stock yards, or to the purchase of hogs exposed in those yards.

The disease has so far been found in the following twenty States, namely: Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin; in addition two herds were found infected in the

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District of Columbia. The Secretary of Agriculture has quarantined all or portions of each of these States, and local quarantines have been imposed by the State authorities.

How the Disease Was Disseminated.

As an illustration of the manner in which the disease was disseminated, it may be interesting to refer to the feeders which went from Chicago to Montana, a very unusual occurrence, and were held up at Glendive, Mont., on account of showing symptoms of foot-and-mouth disease. These cattle had passed through several public stock yards enroute, and before it was known that they had become infected, a shipment of dairy cattle from clean territory in Wisconsin was unloaded for feed, rest and water in the contaminated yards. When the dairy cattle reached Spokane, Wash., the disease manifested itself, and the cows as well as the pens where they were yarded were cremated without giving rise to any secondary centers of infection.

Since the reinfection of the Chicago yards during the middle of January another consignment of twenty-six dairy cows from clean farms and free territory in Wisconsin has likewise carried infection to a distant point, but this time the State infected was Kansas. These cows were held outside the Chicago stock yards for thirty-four hours owing to the failure of the owner to request a health certificate from Dr. Eliason. While the mails were carrying the correspondence to and fro, the owner of the cattle visited the Union Stock Yards, and evidently carried the virus back to his Holstein cows. When they arrived at their destination the herd was divided and placed on two farms. About eight days later symptoms of foot-and-mouth disease developed, causing four counties in Kansas to be placed under quarantine as recently as February 1.

Instances of this nature showing the intensely infectious character of the disease could be recorded indefinitely, but this feature will probably be dwelt upon by some of the other speakers this afternoon.

(To be continued.)

WHY NOT KEEP A FILE?

Is there something you want to know badly, that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

CAPITOL REFINING COMPANY YEAR.

The annual meeting of the Capitol Refining Company, South Washington, Va., was held Saturday, March 6, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: J. C. Dold, president, F. K. McFall and J. G. Cownie, vice-presidents; J. J. Dolphin, secretary; J. P. Dold, treasurer; J. L. Carson, assistant treasurer; Leo P. Harlow, assistant secretary.

This company took over the plant of the Washington Refining Company nearly two years ago, and since then has made very extended improvements in the plant, including the erection of a new office and concrete storage building, new boiler house and engine room, installing therein several new boilers and new ice machines, and installing a sprinkler system throughout the entire plant. They have also erected seven large storage tanks for the carrying of oil to take care of their increasing business, thus doubling their oil storage capacity.

The business of the company during the past year has shown very gratifying results, a total of about 50,000,000 lbs. of crude cottonseed oil having been refined. Besides the sale of over 11,000,000 lbs. of refined oil, the company distributed over 20,000,000 lbs. of vegetable lard. Approximately \$250,000 was expended in labor during the past year. The company is closely allied with the Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y. The directors, with exception of J. P. Dold and Leo P. Harlow, are all Buffalonians, the active handling of the business being under the supervision of E. Butterworth as manager, J. P. Dold as superintendent, and Leo P. Harlow as counsel.

The policy of the company is handled along advanced business lines. A profit-sharing bonus distribution among all employees was put in force, and for the year 1914, based on the profit of the company, approximately \$12,000 will be distributed among employees of the company. It is planned to further enlarge this profit-sharing bonus distribution during the coming year.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$7.85@9.00
Common to fair native steers.....	6.75@7.75
Oxen and stags	4.75@7.50
Bulls, native light	5.25@7.00
Cows	3.25@6.50
Heifers	5.00@7.25
Good to choice steers one year ago.....	8.15@9.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, common to choice, per 100 lbs.	8.00@12.25
Live veal, calves, barnyard	4.00@ 5.50
Live calves, Indiana fed, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live veal, calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	7.00@ 7.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to good	9.25@10.00
Live lambs, culls	@ 7.50
Live sheep, ewes	—@—
Live sheep, culls	4.00@ 5.00

LIVE HOGS.

[No market. Quarantine.]	—@—
Hogs, heavy	—@—
Hogs, medium	—@—
Hogs, 140 lbs.	—@—
Pigs	—@—
Roughs	—@—

DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native heavy	@13
Choice, native light	12½@13
Native, common to fair	11½@12

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@12½
Choice native light	11½@12
Native, common to fair	@11½
Choice Western, heavy	@11½
Choice Western, light	@11
Common to fair Texas	@11
Good to choice heifers	@11
Common to fair heifers	@10½
Choice cows	@10½
Common to fair cows	@10
Fleshy Bologna bulls	10 @10½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@13½	15 @16
No. 2 ribs	@12½	14 @15
No. 3 ribs	@11	@13½
No. 1 loins	13½@14	17 @18
No. 2 loins	12 @13	15 @16
No. 3 loins	@11	13 @14
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@14	@14
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@13	@13
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@12	@12½
No. 1 rounds	11½@12	@12
No. 2 rounds	10½@11	@11½
No. 3 rounds	@10	@11
No. 1 chucks	10½@11	@12½
No. 2 chucks	@10	@11½
No. 3 chucks	@9½	@10½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@10½
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@17½
Western calves, choice	@17
Western calves, fair to good.....	@16
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@12½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@9½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@9½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@9½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@9½
Pigs	@10½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@17
Lambs, choice	@15
Lambs, good	@14
Lambs, medium to good	@13
Sheep, choice	@13½
Sheep, medium to good.....	@12½
Sheep, culls	@11

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@15
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@14½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@14
Smoked picnic, light	@11
Smoked picnics, heavy	@10½

Smoked shoulders	@11
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@17
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@16
Dried beef sets	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@19
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@13½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@13½
Fresh pork loins, Western	12½@13
Fresh pork tenderloins	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins	@22
Shoulders, city	@12½
Shoulders, Western	@11
Butts, regular	@11
Butts, boneless	@14
Fresh hams, city	15 @16
Fresh hams, Western	14 @15
Fresh picnic hams	@10

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 45 to 50 lbs.	per 100 pcs. \$80.00@ 90.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per	100 pcs. 70.00@ 80.00
Black hoofs, per ton	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton	75.00@ 80.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per	100 pcs. 75.00@ 80.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's..	@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's..	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's..	@ 75.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	12½@14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	11 @12c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	55 @60c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	35 @80c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@30c. a pound
Calves' livers	25 @30c. a pound
Beef kidneys	@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef	13 @14c. a pound
Oxtails	@10c. a piece
Hearts, beef	@ 8c. a pound
Rolls, beef	@30c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	30 @40c. a pound
Lambs' fries	@10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@14c. a pound
Blade meat	12½@14c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@30
Hog, American, free of salt, tea, or blin., per lb., f. o. a. New York.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles	@11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chi- cago	@22
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@30
Beef hungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@25
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@78
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago....	@76
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 7½
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 3½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	24	26
Pepper, Sing., black.....	15	17
Pepper, Penang, white	20	22
Pepper, red	20	23
Allspice	5½	7½
Cinnamon	16	20
Coriander	5	7
Cloves	18	21
Ginger	14	17
Mace	65	69

SALTPETRE.

Crude	—@—
Refined	9½@10½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .26
No. 2 skins	@ .24
No. 3 skins	@ .18
Branded skins	@ .20
Ticky skins	@ .20
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .24
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .22
No. 1, 12½-14	@3.00
No. 2, 12½-14	@2.80
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@2.75
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@2.55
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@3.25
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@3.55
No. 1 B. M. kips	@2.55
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.45
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@4.05
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.80
Branded kips	@2.35
Heavy branded kips	@2.50
Ticky kips	@2.50
Heavy ticky kips	@2.85

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	
Western dry-picked fancy young hens and toms, boxes	@20
Western dry-picked fancy young hens and toms, barrels	@20
Western dry-picked, avg. best.....	@19
Old hens	@19
Old toms	@19
Chickens, 12 to box—	
Milk fed, mixed wts., coarse and staggy..	@18
Corn fed, mixed wts., coarse and staggy..	@16
Chickens, in barrels—	
Milk fed, mixed wts., coarse and staggy..	@16
Corn fed, mixed wts., coarse and staggy..	@14
Capons—	
Philadelphia, 8 lbs. and over, each.....	@25
Philadelphia, 6 to 7 lbs. each.....	@23
Philadelphia, slips	@18
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry- picked	@18
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry- picked	@16½
Fowl—hills—	
Western, dry-pkd., 4 lbs. avg.....	@17½
Southern and S. W., dry-pkd., avg. best..	@16½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	13½ @14
Southern, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@3.75

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	14 @16
Fowls, choice	17½@18
Roosters, old	9½@10
Ducks	@20
Turkeys, mixed hens and toms.....	13 @15
Geese, per lb.	10 @12

BUTTER.

Creamery, extras (92 score).....	@29
Creamery (higher, scoring lots).....	@30
Creamery, Firsts	26 @28½
Process, Extras	22½@23½
Process, Firsts	21½@22

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extra fine	20 @20½
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	@19
Fresh gathered, firsts	18½@18½
Fresh gathered, seconds	17½@18

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago.....	@ 2.40	
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	20.00	@21.75
Bone meal, raw, per ton		@28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....		@ 2.40
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.60	@ 2.65
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York.....	2.70	@ 2.75
Nitrate of soda—spot		@ 2.20
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York		@21.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent, ammonia, f. o. b. New York ..	2.70	and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	2.45	and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York		① 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, de- livered, Baltimore	nom.	@3.10 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos- phate, c. l. f. Charleston and New- port News	3.15	and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	nominal	@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....		@ 2.90
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%		@ 2.90
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston..	6.50	① 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	8.50	① 8.75
The same, dried	8.75	① 4.00

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